

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

Bankers' Gazette, Commercial Times, Railway Monitor, and Insurance Journal.

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REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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The Chronicle.

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WALL STREET TOPICS.

THE chief topics in financial circles are the continued ease in money, the rise in government securities, and the general revival of confidence in the face of the probability of the contraction policy being thoroughly approved and acted on by Congress. There has also been some interest awakened by the statement that a five per cent perpetual loan was being urged at Washington as a means of funding the temporary obligations and floating debt of the Treasury. When, however, the proposers of this loan confess that it would require an issue of 50 or 100 millions of greenbacks to "float" it, they have said enough to kill the project. The country saw the effects of the "floating of loans" after the withdrawal of the first Five-twenty loan in 1863, when the Treasury made the experiment of diluting the currency to float the Ten-forties, and failed. The results of that financial effort will long live in the memory of the people and will

effectually prevent Congress from approving, or the Secretary of the Treasury from suggesting any such dangerous expedient.

So long as our six per cent gold bearing bonds are selling at par, and our five per cents with interest on, at 91½, it is mere trifling to talk of negotiating a five per cent bond at par. We must, therefore, be content for the present to fund our floating debt in six per cents and these funding bonds, being redeemable in a few years at the option of the government, can be replaced by bonds bearing a lower rate of interest as soon as the inevitable rise of the public credit shall justify the change.

Some regret has been expressed that Mr. McCulloch's report contains no recommendation for the issue of certificates of indebtedness. These securities are very popular and very scarce. They could be sold on as good terms as the seven-thirties. And, without any injury to other interests, the Treasury might permanently borrow by successive issues of this description of Government paper 100 millions of dollars. Such a resource could scarcely fail to be of considerable public advantage in the present and prospective state of our finances; and it is obviously desirable to strengthen the Treasury as much as possible.

The only other topic claiming special notice in this place is the general dissatisfaction at the non-appearance of the report of the three gentlemen appointed by Mr. McCulloch last June to serve on the Tax Inquiry Commission authorized at the last session of Congress. The benefits of the investigations of this Special Commission will be very much diminished, except the report be printed and put in circulation early during the session. We have had too much of hurried hasty tax legislation. Its mischievous consequences are too serious for us to wish a repetition. The members of Congress and the public will desire to examine, with the most scrupulous care, every proposed change in the Internal Revenue law. The report, by all means, should be forthcoming early in January.

CONGRESS AND THE PUBLIC DEBT.

OUR disbursements, on account of the National Debt, have been rather heavy of late. Yesterday almost eleven millions of interest fell due on the second series of Seven-thirty notes; one month hence 8½ millions will be paid on the third series; and on the 1st January ten millions of gold interest has to be met for our long bonds. These payments with the maturing obligations of the Treasury, make up for 60 days an aggregate of forty millions of disbursements for principal and interest of the public debt. So ample, how

ever, have been the receipts from taxes and from other income that Mr. McCulloch will have no difficulty in meeting all these claims as they mature.

A more satisfactory proof of the exhaustless resources of this country, or of the general good management of the public Treasury it is impossible to imagine than the promptness and certainty with which the payments of the past 18 months have been met. The sum required during that section of the war period is so vast, that on looking back we wonder how it has ever been raised, and the financiers of other countries are still more at a loss to explain the mystery. During the year ending 30th June last Mr. McCulloch reports his receipts as follows: From loans applicable to expenditures \$864,863,499, from loans applied to payments of public debt \$607,361,241, aggregate of loans \$1,472,224,740. From taxes and miscellaneous sources he reports \$329,567,886. During the year, therefore, we raised by loans and taxes no less than 1,800 millions of dollars. The chief cause for anxiety about this statement was the small amount raised by taxes as compared with the loans. This difficulty, however, arose from the newness of our tax-machinery which we are getting into better working order, as is shewn by the statement for the three months ending 30th September last. The receipts for this period were 277 millions from loans; but the taxes yielded 162 millions, or half as much as for the preceding year. During the fifteen months covered by these figures, our people raised for all purposes and paid into the Government Treasury the prodigious sum of 2,250 millions of dollars, and this, although in the earlier part of the time we were straining our energies to the utmost, and impairing our productive powers by sending recruits to keep up the ranks of the army.

Forgetful of these financial achievements some of us are now desponding, and prophesy all sorts of evil to our National finances, because during the next three years we have 1,100 millions of short obligations to fund into long bonds. If the past has any lessons for us, we ought rather to conclude that were the sum to be funded three thousand millions instead of one thousand, it could be done in the three years with ease.

It is also worthy of remark, that the receipts of the Treasury during the last year of the war were raised without any increase or inflation of the currency. When Mr. Chase resigned in June, 1864, the efficient paper money of the country was greater than it is now. We have positively contracted our active currency and we have still contrived to raise among ourselves, without a foreign loan, and without crippling our domestic industry, all the funds we required for the protection of the National credit and for the vindication of the National honor.

But what, it has been asked, is the nature of these resources from which we have drawn our stupendous disbursements during the past four years? It is in vain to point to our unexplored mines, our railroads, our unoccupied lands; these we have still: nor to our busy manufactories, our rich farms, our commercial cities; these abound among us in greater profusion than before the war. We have not destroyed these forms of our stored-up internal wealth. Every thing in our industrial and commercial position proves that whatever else we have spent on our army and navy we have not diminished our capital. That is greater now than when we entered on the struggle. Much as we have paid out, we have made more. Our National income has evidently far exceeded our National expenses. We are like a rich farmer who has had a costly lawsuit, or a disastrous fire; but finds at the year's end that his income has been greater than his losses and that his available capital has increased in spite of his misfortunes.

But although our resources are so large, it is of the last importance that they be judiciously economized. Our taxes are probably capable of being made twice as productive without pressing half as heavily on the people. The process of funding must be adjusted to the financial situation of the country. Rigid economy must be enforced in every department of the government. We must remove as fast as possible such governmental restrictions as fetter the movements of industry, check the activity of production, or hinder that growth in the masses of the people of intelligence, moral worth, skill and enterprise, which, while they are among the most precious ingredients of National wealth, are also the firmest bulwarks of the public credit.

Such, then, is the fiscal problem which the present Congress have to solve. Their task is to devise measures to fund the debt, to restore the currency, to adjust the pressure of taxation, and to do all this so that the wealth, the morals, the industrial growth and the commercial ascendancy of the country may suffer as little as possible.

THE TREASURY AND THE COMPOUND NOTES.

"A government would do more wisely," it has been said, "not to enter on a new and better policy than having adopted that policy to renounce and reverse it." If this is true in other Departments, it is emphatically true in the administration of the Treasury.

It is not, therefore, without regret that we hear rumors that some change of policy is pending as to the compound interest legal tender notes, and that orders were issued a few days ago by Mr. McCulloch requiring the Assistant Treasurers and Depositories of the public money to send to Washington, and not to pay out to the public, the compound notes which are received daily in payment of taxes and other dues, whatever be the dates of such notes. This statement, taken in connection with several passages in Mr. McCulloch's recent report, is supposed to indicate that he is anxious to withdraw the compound notes from circulation, and will pay out no more of them than he can help.

So complete and so pervading is the power wielded by the Treasury over the financial system of the country that every new order, with its probable effects and indications of future policy, is earnestly canvassed among our business men; and it is claimed by some persons that this policy of calling in and cancelling the compound legal tenders offers at first sight some promise of advantage. This opinion cannot be gainsaid. There is, for instance, a saving of accrued interest by the Government if the notes are received at par; and already more than one million of dollars are reported to have been economized in this way. Secondly, the next monthly returns of the debt will thus be made to show a diminution in the aggregate of the Government currency; and this, in the present temper of the public mind, may contribute in some degree to pacify the desire and quiet the clamor for contraction. Lastly, this contraction, if confined to the compound interest notes, would produce but little derangement of the loan market; for, although they are legal tenders, still being interest-bearing also, they are held for investment. Consequently their movements as money are slow, and their removal from the channels of this circulation produces less disturbance in the loan market than would a much smaller abstraction of ordinary legal tenders. These reasons are weighty and well worthy of consideration. The time will come when, without deviating from the most conservative policy, the compound notes can be gradually withdrawn and cancelled with safety for ever.

But it is easy to see that such an attempt, in the present state of the Treasury, is premature; and that an ill-advised contraction now will lead only to further expansion here-

after. Mr. McCulloch cannot contract the volume of the Government currency until he has first prepared the way by paying off the call loans. With eighty-nine millions of debt liable to be demanded at ten days notice or less, it is in vain to talk of contraction. These demand-loans did good service during the war, but, like some other war measures, are now equally mischievous and unnecessary. Not only do they tend to expansion, but they effectually check all our attempts to correct the evil by bringing back a healthier state of the currency. The inflationists and speculators of Wall street laugh at all Mr. McCulloch's laboring efforts and cheerful promises to lessen the volume of the currency, so long as these demand-loans oppose his policy and baffle his efforts. They know very well that the real work of contraction resolves itself into the paying off of the call-loans first; and then getting a further surplus of available income, either from taxes or from loans. To attempt to contract the volume of the currency by any other means is to court disappointment, and to risk evils which are even worse.

But we have another objection to offer to the plan of suppressing the compound interest notes. They are the least mischievous of all our legal tender issues. By reference to the table of the national debt on page 742 of our last number it will be seen that the government currency amounted to 626 millions, of which 426 millions were greenbacks, 169 millions compound notes, and 32 millions 5 per cent one and two year legal tenders.

The last named notes have been very inflating and unpopular, and are now virtually withdrawn from circulation. Most of them matured on the 1st inst. The remainder are held like other interest-bearing paper till maturity. The government currency, therefore, consists only of greenbacks and compound notes; the latter forming less than one-third, and the former two-thirds of the whole mass. Now, the point we insist upon is that the compound notes do not derange the currency much, and subserve better the policy of contraction than any other legal tenders that have ever been issued. This is a matter of great practical importance, for it shows that these compound notes can with advantage take the place of the greenbacks as a first step towards the ultimate funding of the whole mass of that species of Government paper money.

Their great superiority, therefore, over other legal tenders is that they form an indispensable part of the best practical method we have seen proffered for the effective resumption of specie payments. This plan consists of three successive steps. First, we must pay off the whole of our temporary loan: except, perhaps, 20 or 25 millions of Clearing House certificates which may for the present be left with convenience to the Government and advantage to the people. Secondly, we must gradually convert the entire mass of greenbacks into compound interest notes. This conversion should be slow and will easily be accomplished by making the substitution as the notes are paid into the National Treasury. Thirdly, the older notes should be made fundable into bonds at par and interest, the bonds being offered on such terms as will meet the exigencies of the market. To the success of this scheme it is essential that the older notes alone should be thus funded, and that those of recent dates should be allowed to move with a gradually retarding activity in the channels of the circulation.

These views, it will be seen, are in direct opposition to the opinion of those who class the compound notes with those short obligations of the Treasury that embarrass its movements towards specie payments. The only short obligations of the Treasury which do this at present are the call loans. These being paid off, the chief embarrassment would cease till the seven-thirties begin to mature; and these notes can

be provided for if the government credit rests on the stable broad basis of economical administration, sound currency, enlightened taxation, and industrial prosperity. But no measures, perhaps, would shake these foundations of our national credit so profoundly as ill-considered and ill-sustained attempts at contraction.

THE DEMAND UPON ENGLAND.

THAT is by no means the least interesting or the least admirable part of the Message of President Johnson which relates to the demand made by the United States upon the government of Great Britain, for compensation to our citizens who have suffered losses at sea through the depredations of the rebel privateers fitted out in British ports.

The President states the case as it now stands between the two countries with remarkable clearness and force; and it is important that the people of the United States should understand, with the President, and as wisely as he, just what we have asked of Great Britain, and what she has refused. It was by no means the primary object of the American Government to collect a certain sum of money for the indemnification of our injured citizens. Such an object would not indeed have been unworthy the attention of any government, however great and powerful, but the point really aimed at by the United States was a much greater and loftier one. We desired, as President Johnson expresses it, to have the subject considered by Great Britain "as involving questions of public law, of which the settlement is essential to the peace of nations."

To limit the operations of every war, as far as may be, to the exact scope of the resources of the powers or parties actually and formally waging the war, is a matter of greater importance now than ever before, to every civilized nation. With the enormous increase of commerce in modern times, almost every State in Christendom is now liable to be compromised by the base and reckless among its subjects in any hostilities which may arise between important naval powers; and the "duties of neutrals," of which our demands upon England were designed to bring about a better and more positive definition, are duties now not to the belligerent powers of this or that war alone, but to the whole family of nations. Whether the owners of the ships burned and bonded by the Alabama and her consorts shall or shall not be reimbursed, for the losses by the British Exchequer, is a question which, in all its most important bearings, really and ultimately concerns every shipowner in England and in Europe, quite as much as it concerns the government and people of the United States.

Great Britain summarily declines to entertain this question at all, and on the ground, to use again the forcible words of President Johnson, that "the municipal law of a nation, and the domestic interpretations of that law are the measure of its duty as a neutral." This is a very accurate statement of the position taken up by Earl Russell in his correspondence with Mr. Adams, and it is a little surprising, we think, that Mr. Adams, instead of contenting himself as President Johnson very wisely does, with protesting against this position as involving a profound misconception of the nature and objects of international law, should have entered into arguments to show that, judged by this measure of her own selection, Great Britain will have fallen short of her obligations. Were this established it would have no practical bearing upon the case as we present it. It is no affair of ours to prove to England either the adequacy of her domestic legislation, or the inadequacy of her municipal administration. As we stated in a former article (CHRONICLE of Oct. 28) on this same subject, we cannot urge the failure to execute her own statutes, her own merely municipal law, as a ground for British liability, when it is not pretended that any treaty exists requiring its

execution. But, if the acts complained of were a violation of the law of nations, then, we insist, that she is liable; for there is, and can be, no nation in Christendom in whose government does not *inhere* the power and the duty, irrespective of its municipal law, of preventing and punishing such violation. What we seek, then, from Great Britain is a distinct recognition of, or a distinct refusal to recognize the obligation of a neutral power to protect the rights and interests of belligerent States against such invasion and injury by the subjects of the neutral, as it is patent and notorious that the shipping of the United States suffered at the hands of British subjects during the late war. Allegations of British "sympathy" with the insurgents, or of the laxity of the British police service are unfortunate and worse than superfluous in any discussion of this demand. It should be pressed simply and purely, without heat and without passion, as a point of international law which is of paramount consequence, not to the United States alone, but to all nations.

It is to the credit of President Johnson that he does so press it in his Message; and it is not to the credit of British statesmanship that it should have been received and dealt with, in the Foreign Office of Great Britain, almost in the temper in which a testy country gentleman might discuss what he regarded as a vexatious claim for damages urged by an ill-conditioned and grasping neighbor.

It is possible that a change in the British Ministry may, ere long, put into the Foreign Office some statesman capable of grasping the real merits of this question, and of bringing it to a settlement which shall do equal honor to Great Britain and to the United States, by making them parties to the permanent establishment of the great principle that neutral nations must assume a full responsibility for all acts done by their subjects in violation of the absolute and well defined duties of neutrality. The United States have never shrunk from accepting this principle, although their interest in its establishment is by no means greater, nationally considered, than the interest of Great Britain herself, and it is manifestly so much for the benefit of mankind at large, that if it can in no other way be fixed and made imperative, a general congress of the greater maritime powers may very properly be convened to take it, and with it the whole existing system of international law, into full and effective consideration.

HOW TO LOWER THE RATE OF TAXATION IN NEW YORK.

THE management of public affairs in the city of New York has been for years the theme of the severest criticism. How far this is warranted does not seem, however, to be generally considered. It is always easy to declaim against official corruption, and to complain of prodigality and misrule; but not so easy to demonstrate in what the enormities consist, or suggest a proper remedy.

It should be remarked, however, that the charges of prodigality, improvidence and corruption, are well nigh universal on the Western Continent. Local affairs every where have been repeatedly criticised, and city charters amended, without effecting amelioration. More than two thousand of the citizens of Quebec, petitioned the Provincial Parliament to suspend their entire municipal government, and to place that city under the control of a commission. Action was deferred on the ground that the other Canadian cities were also suffering from bad administration, and the relief should be made general. San Francisco adopted summary measures of relief by instituting a Vigilance Committee under whose authority the most lawless were put to death and others banished from the State. A similar laxity in the maintenance of order and public safety is liable to be followed in other places by similar proceedings. It is the part

of wisdom, therefore, to investigate the abuses now existing with reference to their speedy and efficient correction.

All our American cities seem to be overburdened with taxation, those of New England equally with New York and the West. To some extent, this is to be attributed to the expenditures required by the civil war; but the principal cause is improvidence. Changes of administrations do not appear to have resulted in much improvement, but have induced the people to conclude that a certain amount of extravagance and speculation will exist under any party. Hence so much apparent supineness.

Sixteen years ago, we well remember, when the valuation of New York was \$256,197,143, and the taxes amounted to three millions, relief was sought by amending the charter and placing the executive and administrative functions of the government in Departments. They had been exercised previously by committees of the Common Council. The change did not, however, arrest the general extravagance, as may be seen from the following table of the amount of annual taxation for the last fifteen years:

1851...\$2,924,455 94	1856...\$7,075,425 72	1861...\$11,627,632 28
1852... 3,380,511 00	1857... 8,111,758 09	1862... 9,906,271 10
1853... 5,066,698 74	1858... 8,621,091 31	1863... 12,090,905 14
1854... 4,845,386 07	1859... 9,860,926 09	1864... 13,705,092 86
1855... 5,843,822 89	1860... 9,758,507 86	1865... 18,202,652 21

A burden so steadily and regularly accumulating must become Sisyphean, and is calculated to excite apprehension; and especially when it is also learned that the indebtedness of the city is increasing in proportions equally formidable, now exceeding thirty-four millions of dollars.

The mode of extrication from the labyrinth is by a course analogous to that which a sagacious individual would employ to retrieve his own desperate fortunes. The utmost economy of expenditure should be instituted, together with rigid accountability of public officers; and every means of enhancing the income of the city should be adopted. Unfortunately, retrenchment is seldom popular. Public trusts are made the reward of partisan service, and of course, any reduction of their emolument and of the political patronage accompanying, would create enemies to the officer or the party attempting it. Hence, as few spendthrifts ever reform their habits, so few persons elevated to power by a political organisation attempt or succeed in reducing their official expenditures. Yet the time has almost come when such steps must be taken.

New York has a municipal and a county government. The legislative functions were formerly vested in the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty; but in 1857, the Legislature divided them, and provided for the election of a Board of Supervisors to transact the business pertaining to the county. There are, also the Sheriff, the Register, the Surrogate, the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, the District Attorney, the four Coroners, the clerk of the Superior Court, the Commissioner of Jurors, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Justices of the Superior Court, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, the Judges of the Marine Court, the Pilot Commissioners, the Commissioners of Excise, the Commissioners for building the new Harlem Bridge, etc. The Metropolitan Police Department, though a State Institution, and embracing several counties, is also provided for, so far as the city is concerned, by the Board of Supervisors.

The departments of the city government, as distinguished from the county are as follows: the Common Council, the Mayor, the Board of Education, the Department of Finance, the Law Department, the Croton Aqueduct Board, the Street Department, the Department of Public Charities and Corrections, the City Inspector's Department, the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, etc.

The relative expenditures under authority of the city and county government for the last five years, are as follows:

1860.....	\$6,085,448 60	\$3,673,059 26
1861.....	6,713,293 40	4,914,383 88
1862.....	5,111,066 08	4,795,216 02
1863.....	6,341,202 96	5,750,702 18
1864.....	7,566,648 96	6,138,443 90

It is not difficult to perceive that the creation of a double local government, and a plurality of Executive Departments has resulted neither in efficiency of administration or economy of expenditure. The number of office-holders, besides policemen subsisting from the public treasury is about three thousand, and with the continuance of the present system, they will multiply, not beyond the exigencies of the public service, for that stage has been passed many years since, but to an indefinite degree. There is no power practically to check this increase. Hence a thorough revision of the system is imperative, and a simple regime should be substituted, which should ensure official responsibility, and reduce by many hundreds the number of persons drawing salaries from the Treasury. As a corollary to this, and a necessary measure, the anomalous Board of Supervisors should be legislated out of existence, and the places of wealth which it has created for its members and retaining such as the new Court House and Harlem Bridge should be closed up speedily. Extravagant salaries, fees, and perquisites should also be done away with; and traffic in public offices and appointments punished and made infamous.

In addition to these reductions, there should be created a Board of Revision, to review all appropriations, with power to reduce them to the actual wants of the public service. One of this number should be the auditor of public accounts, and no moneys should be paid from the public treasury except under his signature after the approval of the Board. In this manner a large part of the annual expenditure would be saved,—probably one-half. A system of responsibility would also be instituted which would obviate the danger of future misrule.

But the work of public economy should not cease with reducing the army of office-holders, the fees and perquisites of jobbers, the salaries of pluralists, and the enormous outlays for constructing bridges and public buildings. The city of New York has many sources of income which should be rendered lucrative. She owns some twenty-five ferries for which a rent of \$171,800 is charged, but which might have been much larger if proper diligence had been employed to subserve the interest of the city. The amount actually collected, amounting last year to about \$150,000 is paid into the sinking fund. The rent of docks and slips amounts to about \$240,000; of which \$100,000 is annually appropriated for repairs, and the other expenditures reach double that amount. The slips and piers are actually leased for nominal amounts to privileged persons, who are not required to keep them in proper condition; whereas if they were placed in the hands of private corporations to be properly rebuilt, they would yield a tax equivalent to a quarter of our expenditures. The provisions of the charter are a practical nullity.

The markets are estimated at a valuation of \$1,171,000, and the consideration paid for their occupancy amounted last year to \$171,983 71. The expense for cleaning them amounted to \$13,645; and the regular salaries of superintends, clerks and other officials amount to about \$40,000; while it is alleged by some that the additions for minor officials such as sweepers, &c., more than annihilate the entire income. There is no good reason why the revenue from this source should not be tenfold what is actually obtained.

The city railroad companies have taken advantage of the Internal Revenue Act to levy an additional charge of one cent upon their passengers. Why should not the amount

so obtained over and above the requirements of the General Government, be applied to public use? It cannot belong to the Company, and should be regularly collected from them. There is no good reason why corporations holding franchises, for which no consideration has ever been paid, should add to their receipts in such a manner.

It will readily be perceived from this exposition, that the revenues of the city of New York can be made ample to liquidate the burdens of government without resort to burdensome taxation. The subject is of vital importance, and should receive early consideration at the hands of the proper authorities.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

THE notice of the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty was given by President Lincoln early in the spring of the present year, pursuant to joint resolution of Congress, to the government of Great Britain. There has been reason to hope that new negotiations would be at once opened. The following resolution as offered by Mr. Elijah Ward of New York, in the House of Representatives, December 14, 1863, contemplated such a course:

"Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint three Commissioners to confer with persons duly authorised by Great Britain in that behalf, to negotiate a new Treaty, based upon the true principles of Reciprocity between the two governments and the people of both countries, with the view of enlarging the terms of the present Treaty, and for the removal of existing difficulties."

It is with some surprise, therefore, that we find no direct reference made to the holding of a new convention in any of the reports presented to Congress, but on the contrary the Secretary of the Treasury utters doubts as to the possible maintenance of any actual reciprocity embracing the principal articles included in the present treaty. This policy of reciprocal trade was not adopted without long consideration. It had been urged by our leading merchants and public men for many years previous. President Madison, in 1816, laid it before Congress in a special message. Mr. Monroe also attempted negotiations with Great Britain for that purpose. Repeated efforts were made in the administrations of John Quincy Adams, and General Jackson to institute reciprocal colonial trade. Acts of Parliament, orders in Council, laws of Congress and Presidential proclamations occurred for successive years, without much effect. Finally, in 1847, after many efforts on the part of our Government to draw it out, the British Minister at Washington proposed the arrangement. The matter lay in abeyance for several years. The New York Chamber of Commerce in 1852 memorialised Congress for a Reciprocity Treaty, with earnestness. It was urged by Mr. Webster, Mr. Everett, Mr. Cushing, General Dix, Mr. Clayton, Judge Douglas, Mr. Seward, Mr. Marcy, and other leading statesmen; and the Canadian Parliament in 1847 authorised the introduction, free of duty, into Canada of the natural productions of the United States, whenever the latter shall reciprocate by similar legislation. The Treaty was finally negotiated in 1854; and an act passed by Congress to carry into effect its provisions.

In 1855 this treaty went into operation, and was so satisfactory that the Chamber of Commerce the next year petitioned Congress to remove all commercial restrictions on the commerce of the Canadas and the United States, by admitting into the respective countries the the natural productions and manufactures of both, and to open to their vessels the coasting trade on the intervening waters of the two countries, with all the advantages that now exist between adjoining States. That sentiment verified by the experience of the last ten years, continues to be the judgment of the public men and merchants of this city, and of a large majority, we believe, throughout the country.

Nobody doubts that Canada has derived advantages from the operations of this treaty. It was to have been expected; it was to be desired. Montreal multiplied her trade many fold; Toronto increased hers; Quebec suffered. But those advantages have been fully reciprocated on our part. We have enjoyed the benefits of the fisheries on the British American coasts, while they have scarcely, in exchange, sent a smack into our waters. So important a matter has this right of fishing in British waters been regarded, that Mr. J. Q. Adams declared, in 1814, that he would continue the war with England for ever, rather than give it up.

Since 1850 Canada has over-imported from this country to the amount of \$63,038,638, and the other provinces \$52,896,204, making an amount of \$115,934,932 to balance the accounts. These are advantages which the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty will sacrifice without an equivalent. In addition, we lose the use of the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, which afford an outlet for the commerce of the North-western States.

Mr. McCulloch's proposition of reciprocal legislation can hardly be carried out. It has never been a successful agency of communication between nations. In legislative bodies only one party to the contract can have a voice, and hence conventions between both have been resorted to, as affording each side opportunity to stipulate. When the policy of mutual legislation shall have been adopted we will probably find ourselves somewhat close to the millennial period.

The people of the United States have had their full share of the advantages. In 1854 the value of the imports into Canada from this country was \$15,583,098; the next year it stood at \$20,828,671, an increase of one-third. The exports from Canada into this country were increased at the same time from \$8,649,002 to \$17,737,277. The aggregate exports into Canada under the reciprocity treaty from 1855 till June 30th, 1864 have been as follows:

Free Goods.....	\$113,184,772
Dutiable goods.....	80,856,168

The United States at the same time imported from Canada as follows:

Free goods.....	\$143,115,010
Dutiable goods.....	6,312,819

Of course, as Canada is not a manufacturing country, her agricultural productions and lumber must constitute the staple exports to this country. The people of that province may thus "be sellers and we buyers of the same productions for which we are often forced to seek foreign market." But this would be no worse for us than it would be if we exclude them from our seaports by the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. We thus compel them to go abroad by routes outside of this country, to take our foreign market away from us.

Besides, the British Provinces, other than the Canadas, import largely of our breadstuffs, and with the abrogation of the treaty will henceforth be supplied from Canada. Their aggregate importations from this country during the nine years immediately succeeding the ratification of the Reciprocity Treaty, were valued as follows:

Domestic and foreign goods.....	\$77,331,568
Breadstuffs.....	32,215,647

The other objections urged by the Secretary of the Treasury against the treaty are founded upon a condition of things that we desire to see ameliorated. The people of the United States, it is declared, cannot consent to be taxed as producers, while those outside of our boundaries, exempt from our burdens, shall be permitted, as competitors, to have free access to our markets. Very likely; and if the policy of indiscriminate taxation is continued the people may yet feel like withholding their consent from that likewise. But we had been led to expect of the thirty-ninth Congress a dif-

ferent policy; one, by which industry should be less burdened and commerce less hampered. Certainly, the time has come when more judicious taxation might be substituted for the present system.

The trade now carried on between this country and the British North American provinces amounts to from fifty millions of dollars a year. The salutary influence of so vast a commerce is apparent. The abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty must tend to drive it away. In place of comparative free trade we shall have smuggling, and an expensive system of almost useless custom houses. The wisdom of such a change is not easy to perceive. Commerce increases wealth and develops civilisation; and we hope that the present administration, while seeking trade to the ends of the earth, will not reject that which lies at our own doors. Such a proceeding will be of the character which Talleyrand once denominated a "mistake."

ANALYSES OF RAILROAD REPORTS. No. 10.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON, AND DAYTON RAILROAD.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad extends in a very direct line from Cincinnati on the Ohio River, via Hamilton to Dayton—with a double track throughout—a distance of about 60 miles. The company has also constructed a separate track for the use of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, at a cost of a million dollars. Though a short road it is among the most important in the American system, being one of the main avenues into Cincinnati from the North, receiving at its northern terminus, and also at Hamilton, several important lines which it continues into the city.

This road occupies a very favorable position, passing as it does through a country thickly populated, with cities of great importance at its termini and also on its line. Out of the fourteen years of its existence there have been only two years in which no dividend was distributed, and in those the necessary amount was earned, but withheld to pay off debts then due. In all twenty dividends have been paid, amounting to 88 per cent on the shares in existence at the time of payment, and also a stock dividend of twenty per cent. This success is not due alone to its position, but much, of course, is the result of good management.

The reports of the company are less explicit than they ought to be in relation to the business of the road. The number of passengers, however, has been given yearly, also some account of the number of engines, and the mileage made by them. The number of passengers carried on the road, and the earnings therefrom, for the past 13 years have been as follows:

Years.	Number.	Earnings.	Years.	Number.	Earnings.
1852-53.....	286,825	\$191,700 93	1859-60.....	317,700	\$286,463 48
1853-54.....	842,954	274,650 89	1860-61.....	479,987	273,463 70
1854-55.....	370,189	259,915 85	1861-62.....	358,992	272,117 30
1855-56.....	352,457	286,668 12	1862-63.....	441,250	318,593 39
1856-57.....	262,630	231,571 54	1863-64.....	527,451	457,162 85
1857-58.....	470,951	213,495 48	and—		
1858-59.....	339,274	223,505 29	1864-65.....	542,539	614,944 53

The reports are too irregular in their freight returns to make them of any statistical value. The average tonnage for the last ten years has been about 250,000 tons, ranging from 225,000 to 275,000 tons per annum. The earnings from freight for each year since the completion of the road are given in a subsequent table.

The financial condition of the company, as exhibited on the balance-sheet at the close of each fiscal year, is shown in the following statement:

Fiscal years.	Share capital.	Bonded debt.	Other debt & liabls.	Surplus, reserve, &c.	Total amount.
1851-52.....	\$1,463,325	\$53,000	\$73,649	\$33,736	\$2,123,710
1852-53.....	1,694,000	906,000	347,219	42,479	2,989,698
1853-54.....	2,100,000	862,000	415,949	156,355	3,534,304
1854-55.....	2,100,000	965,000	634,834	171,275	3,871,109
1855-56.....	2,153,900	1,011,000	481,041	180,270	3,726,211
1856-57.....	2,155,906	1,489,000	985,662	196,651	4,021,119
1857-58.....	2,155,800	1,427,000	157,766	232,140	3,972,706
1858-59.....	2,155,800	2,411,000	59,219	211,111	4,637,110

Fiscal years.	Share capital.	Bonded	Other debt & liabilities.	Surplus, reserve, &c.	Total Assets.
1850-51.....	2,155,800	1,891,000	139,894	87,504	3,788,499
1851-52.....	2,155,800	1,891,000	139,894	87,504	3,788,499
1852-53.....	2,155,800	1,891,000	139,894	87,504	3,788,499
1853-54.....	2,155,800	1,891,000	139,894	87,504	3,788,499
1854-55.....	2,155,800	1,891,000	139,894	87,504	3,788,499
1855-56.....	2,155,800	1,891,000	139,894	87,504	3,788,499
1856-57.....	2,155,800	1,891,000	139,894	87,504	3,788,499
1857-58.....	2,155,800	1,891,000	139,894	87,504	3,788,499
1858-59.....	2,155,800	1,891,000	139,894	87,504	3,788,499
1859-60.....	2,155,800	1,891,000	139,894	87,504	3,788,499
1860-61.....	2,155,800	1,891,000	139,894	87,504	3,788,499
1861-62.....	2,155,800	1,891,000	139,894	87,504	3,788,499
1862-63.....	2,155,800	1,891,000	139,894	87,504	3,788,499
1863-64.....	2,155,800	1,891,000	139,894	87,504	3,788,499
1864-65.....	2,155,800	1,891,000	139,894	87,504	3,788,499

Against the above are charged the following:

Fiscal years.	Road.	Equipments.	Property and Assets.	Real estate.	Stocks.	Steam-boats.	Other.	Cash.
1851-52.....	\$1,975,178	\$10,147	\$22,686	\$83,330	\$2,427	\$23,451	\$2,472	\$33,726
1852-53.....	2,363,287	444,127	254,564	254,884	216,713	130,789	130,789	130,789
1853-54.....	2,414,489	577,683	218,486	363,987	100,000	122,787	123,737	123,737
1854-55.....	2,470,128	577,683	228,454	332,500	52,070	103,147	124,402	124,402
1855-56.....	2,484,443	515,873	244,199	304,000	81,218	97,121	164,250	164,250
1856-57.....	2,648,296	506,292	263,451	302,076	81,218	143,765	26,608	26,608
1857-58.....	2,648,296	506,292	263,451	302,076	81,218	143,765	26,608	26,608
1858-59.....	2,648,296	506,292	263,451	302,076	81,218	143,765	26,608	26,608
1859-60.....	2,648,296	506,292	263,451	302,076	81,218	143,765	26,608	26,608
1860-61.....	2,648,296	506,292	263,451	302,076	81,218	143,765	26,608	26,608
1861-62.....	2,648,296	506,292	263,451	302,076	81,218	143,765	26,608	26,608
1862-63.....	2,648,296	506,292	263,451	302,076	81,218	143,765	26,608	26,608
1863-64.....	2,648,296	506,292	263,451	302,076	81,218	143,765	26,608	26,608
1864-65.....	2,648,296	506,292	263,451	302,076	81,218	143,765	26,608	26,608

* Total property and assets, \$3,124,974.

The road account for 1863-64 included \$657,762, and for 1864-65, \$1,010,989—the cost of the six-foot track for the accommodation of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company.

The following table shows the earnings and expenses of the road from its completion and opening, on the 30th September, 1851, to the close of the fiscal year 1864-65:

Fiscal years.	Passengers.	Freight.	Mails, etc.	Total.	Operating expenses.	Net earnings.
1851-52.....	\$74,437	\$21,511	\$1,246	\$97,214	\$35,182	\$62,032
1852-53.....	191,701	123,377	7,715	321,793	120,837	200,956
1853-54.....	274,550	176,141	12,229	462,920	187,307	275,613
1854-55.....	339,915	211,593	12,143	563,651	210,914	352,737
1855-56.....	326,568	221,098	13,620	561,286	198,873	362,413
1856-57.....	331,571	263,819	17,943	613,333	227,716	385,617
1857-58.....	243,438	225,114	18,869	487,421	216,668	270,753
1858-59.....	223,506	245,980	20,051	489,437	230,771	258,666
1859-60.....	236,463	297,888	27,330	561,681	288,566	273,115
1860-61.....	323,247	331,500	30,422	685,169	351,530	333,639
1861-62.....	372,117	308,200	37,793	718,110	315,401	402,709
1862-63.....	348,803	446,633	51,878	847,314	390,937	456,377
1863-64.....	457,163	536,758	99,407	1,093,328	551,507	541,821
1864-65.....	546,810	614,945	80,102	1,241,857	738,629	503,228

The profit and loss account for the same years is shown in the following table:

Fiscal years.	Earnings less expenses.	Taxes & insurance.	Disbursements—Int. on debt.	Dividends on stock.	Total amount.	Surplus after dividends.
1851-52.....	\$92,092	\$2,234	\$6,992	\$20,466	\$32,782	\$59,310
1852-53.....	300,956	9,234	56,992	120,466	197,682	103,274
1853-54.....	276,514	14,469	40,207	207,350	268,026	7,488
1854-55.....	272,706	14,102	92,108	101,560	217,770	54,936
1855-56.....	278,013	13,717	103,217	101,560	228,494	54,519
1856-57.....	297,617	11,816	110,316	75,453	197,682	99,932
1857-58.....	260,763	13,102	104,322	.....	117,424	143,339
1858-59.....	249,067	5,515	99,627	.....	124,942	124,125
1859-60.....	272,115	1,968	97,900	150,906	229,764	12,351
1860-61.....	282,669	11,519	96,555	150,906	259,010	23,659
1861-62.....	329,714	13,706	95,091	161,685	270,598	59,116
1862-63.....	486,467	22,042	93,602	222,247	387,991	148,566
1863-64.....	523,821	33,130	93,380	239,964	396,474	162,347
1864-65.....	503,228	62,430	114,170	237,895	487,573	19,491

In the total of disbursements are included sundries not otherwise accounted for. In 1864-65 the large sum of \$51,242 is thus disposed of, the same being chiefly payments on account of damages from a collision.

The dividend paid in May, 1865, was the 20th since the road commenced operations. The rate per annum has been as follows:

Years.	P. c.	Years.	P. c.	Years.	P. c.
1851-52.....	No. 1	4	1856-57.....	No. 7 & 8	7½
1852-53.....	" 2	5	1857-58.....	" 9	10
1853-54.....	" 3 & 4	10	1858-59.....	" 11	10
1854-55.....	" 5	5	1859-60.....	No. 9 & 10	7
1855-56.....	" 6	5	1860-61.....	" 11 & 12	7
1856-57.....	" 7	5	1861-62.....	" 13 & 14	10
1857-58.....	" 8	5	1862-63.....	" 15 & 16	10
1858-59.....	" 9	5	1863-64.....	" 17 & 18	10
1859-60.....	" 10	5	1864-65.....	" 19 & 20	10

And in 1864-65, there was also paid a stock dividend of 20 per cent in compensation for earnings loaned to the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company.

The cost of the road and equipment per mile and the earnings, expenses and profits per mile as deduced from the foregoing are shown in the annexed table:

Fiscal Years.	Cost of Road.	Gross earnings.	Operating expenses.	Profits.	Expenses on earnings.	per cent.
1851-52.....	\$35,720	\$1,620	\$556	\$1,034	36.17	per cent.
1852-53.....	41,809	5,363	2,014	3,349	37.55	"
1853-54.....	39,366	7,717	3,130	4,587	40.43	"
1854-55.....	52,510	8,060	3,515	4,545	43.61	"
1855-56.....	53,603	7,864	3,291	4,633	47.44	"
1856-57.....	56,242	8,124	3,777	4,347	46.48	"
1857-58.....	56,900	8,157	3,906	4,251	47.97	"
1858-59.....	56,939	8,157	3,906	4,251	47.97	"
1859-60.....	56,902	9,361	4,826	4,535	57.55	"
1860-61.....	56,939	10,737	5,859	4,878	54.51	"
1861-62.....	57,060	10,770	5,275	5,495	48.59	"
1862-63.....	63,532	14,623	6,515	8,108	44.55	"
1863-64.....	69,465	18,055	9,342	8,713	51.18	"
1864-65.....	73,749	20,697	12,310	8,387	59.47	"

so seldom quoted or sold at the New York stock boards that we are unable to compile a table similar to those which have accompanied the reports of the roads we have previously analyzed. The stock of this company, however, is not with ordinary good management likely to fluctuate greatly as its actual value is well known.

COTTON, AND HOW TO GUARD AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

The value of the cotton lately destroyed by fire is so great as to have awakened unusual attention, and given rise to many theories as to the probable cause. With a view to guard for the future, as far as may be, against loss by fire, we would call the attention of those engaged in the management of cotton to the following excellent recommendations prepared and furnished us by Capt. I. H. Upton, Secretary of the Board of Underwriters. If they were carefully observed, we are persuaded that little would be heard hereafter with regard to the spontaneous combustion of cotton.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

A—To the Planter: 1st To exercise great care that cotton is not packed wet, or with oily locks in the bale.

2d. To use sufficient bagging to completely envelope the bale, so that no cotton may be exposed to accidental sparks. It would be well if some less combustible material were substituted for bagging.

3d. The use of the iron tie commends itself for both economy and security. It enables the planter to put his cotton in market in better order, with less waste, and, in case of fire, enables much cotton to be saved which would be destroyed with rope. Its persistence keeps the bale to a smaller size, and insures a greater degree of uniformity, enabling the vessel to stow more, and to better advantage.

4th. In many instances too little care is taken to guard against stowing cotton in wet places. It should be protected from dampness by good dunnage, and, as far as practicable, have a sufficient covering from rain.

B—To the Inland Carrier: 1st. On all river steamers, coal should be used on the downward trip. The greatest danger is in calm weather, or with a light, following wind. With much wind the sparks are mostly carried so far as to fall in the water, and at such times there is more danger from other boats, unless they pass to the leeward. A good watch for sparks should at all times be kept.

2d. Lard, hard oil, bacon, and other oily matters should not be stowed in contact with cotton.

3d. All passengers will smoke; the only remedy is in watchfulness, and the use of tarpaulins to cover the cotton on the guards.

C—To the Cotton Press: 1st. It is well known, that in the busy season, there is not sufficient shelter for cotton in New Orleans, and other cotton shipping ports. Cotton which has lain under the eaves of sheds, or been exposed for a long time to hard rain, is in a favorable condition to ignite spontaneously.

2d. A strict regulation, prohibiting smoking in every form, should be enforced at each press, and conspicuous notices to this effect should be exhibited. This should particularly extend to the draymen who take the cotton from the press to the ship.

3d. At some presses much care has been judiciously bestowed in providing hydrants and hose, to use in case of fire. There should be no exceptions. Experience has shown that a full supply of common buckets, always filled and conspicuously placed, would prove of very great value, for even the time necessary to attach a hose and open a water-plug will allow a fire to get such headway as to be controlled with difficulty, whilst if a man could catch up a bucket and apply the water at once, some fires could be extinguished before any great damage was done.

4th. There is some danger from the sparks from the chimneys of the presses, and observation has shown that it is greatest in the early morning, when the fires are about being started, as wood and other light materials are used for that purpose. Coal only should be used, and increased care exercised at the time of kindling.

5th. In all preparations for marking, no turpentine, linseed oil, or other combustible liquid, should be used.

D—To the Ship-Master: 1st. With a cargo so easily ignited, so difficult of detection in early stages, and so uncontrollable when fully on fire—the only safety is in prohibiting fires on board ship while receiving cotton. There is very little doubt but that sparks from the galley-stove have caused the destruction of many vessels. Their vicinity to the open hatchway makes them peculiarly dangerous. In ports where cotton is received in the open roadstead, there seems no mode of dispensing with living on board; but, in New Orleans, there is no reason why fire should not be prohibited, as well as in the docks of Liverpool.

2d. No fires should be allowed on the levee while cotton is being shipped, for weighers' furnaces or other purposes. If steam-hoisters are used at all, they should be supplied with coal for fuel. There is danger in their use, from the fact that they are placed so near the cotton going on board.

3d. A rigid enforcement of the prohibition against smoking should be exacted; and masters and mates should forego the indulgence in their cigars, whilst exercising great vigilance that stevedores men carry neither pipe nor matches with them into the hold. No lights should be allowed in the hold, except in cases of absolute necessity; and then, only with carefully-guarded lanterns. As each bale is received on board, it should be carefully examined, to detect the possible existence of fire.

4th. Some lubricator is necessary for the jack-screws, and sweet (lard) oil seems now to be regarded as least dangerous. Some substitute less calculated to cause spontaneous combustion, perhaps in the form of paste, is a desideratum. The practice of carrying oil into the ship's hold in the ordinary glass bottle, cannot be too severely condemned; in all cases a metal can should be used, so formed as not to spill easily when overturned.

5th. The decks should be well caulked before receiving cargo, and the wings should be extra dunnaged, to prevent the possibility of danger from the cotton absorbing bilge-water.

6th. No cotton should be carried on deck; and if any in the house on deck, it should be carefully closed as soon as stowed. The hatches should in all instances be caulked and battened before the tug comes alongside.

7th. When river or other steamers are passing cotton-loading ships much care is required to prevent danger from their sparks.

8th. Efficient lightning-conductors should at all times be provided; and a due degree of care taken to see that they are properly insulated, and the connection with the water unbroken.

9th. At sea, any communication with the hold of the vessel can only be excused by the real or suspected presence of fire; and constant watchfulness should be exercised to detect its earliest symptoms, as it is only then that any hope of safety can be entertained.

Finally, This subject is of such importance as to commend itself to the careful consideration of all; and it is only by the exercise of vigilance and care on the part of all engaged in the transportation of this great staple of our country from the plantation to the manufactory, that any thing like immunity from fire can be looked for.

Literature.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or, Year-Book of Facts in Science and Art for 1865. Exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements in mechanics' useful arts, national philosophy, chemistry, astronomy, geology, zoology, botany, mineralogy, meteorology, geography, antiquities, etc., etc. Edited by DAVID A. WELLS, A.M., M.D., Boston. Gould & Lincoln.

This book is published near the commencement of every year, presenting a compact, carefully arranged, and easily accessible summary of all the important new facts and theories in every department of science and the industrial arts which have been awarded to the world during the preceeding twelve months. The present volume contains a complete *resume* of the recent discoveries respecting the "prehistoric man," and the antiquity of the human race; a report of Tyndall's recent investigations in relation to light and heat; photo-sculpture; Draper's speculations on the transition of matter; recent improvements in war implements and constructions; on the cultivation of fish; production of sexes at will; utilization of sewerage; production of petroleum; use of steam expansively, etc., etc.

The volume contains also notes on the progress of science during the year 1864, obituaries of deceased scientific men, etc., comprising in short a vast amount of scientific matter compressed into the smallest compass consistent with its intelligibility. The "Annual" has been published for sixteen years, and occupies an important place in the scientific world.

The Dutch Pilgrim Fathers and other Poems, humorous and not humorous. By EDWARD HOPPER, New York; published by Hurd & Houghton, 1865.

A rare little poem, which the descendants of the Knickerbockers, to whom it is dedicated, ought to give the favored place upon their shelves. It begins by a humorous reference to the "Universal Yankee Nation;" then takes up the "Old Dutch Pilgrims," as follows:

Fair Hudson's banks, the loveliest stream that flows,
Were rescued from wild Indians by their hands;
They planted Wall street, where the money grows,
To gather golden fruits o'er all the lands;
And all New York's proud palaces arose
From gable-ends sawn by their public hands;
And all our commerce, enterprise and trade
Sprang from the bargains which the Pilgrims made.

The other poems in the collection are also productions of decided merit, and commend their writer to general favor. He has a rare faculty to appreciate the merit and humor of a subject, and to depict with apt and spirited illustration.

A Treatise on Astronomy. By ELIAS LOOMIS, LL. D. New York: HARPER & BROTHERS, 1865.

Professor Loomis's treatise takes its place as a text-book for instruction in the first principles of Astronomy. Its language is simple, concise, and attractive; and its divisions and sections have been arranged with reference to leading the student by gradations comparatively easy, from the elementary to the deeper principles of the science. In two respects the work differs from predecessors in

the same field. Mathematical problems are inserted designed to test the student's familiarity with the principles in which he has been instructed. Prof. Loomis has also dwelt more fully than is customary on physical phenomena, such as the constitution of the sun, the condition of the moon's surface, the phenomena of total eclipses of the sun, the laws of the tides, the constitution of comets, results of recent researches respecting binary stars, etc. There is no royal road to learning, but elementary works like this make it attractive, and operate to increase the number of the votaries of knowledge.

Reminiscences, Historical and Biographical, of Sixty-four Years in the Ministry. By Rev. HENRY BOEHM, Bishop Asbury's Traveling Companion, and Executor of his last Will and Testament. New York: Published by CARLTON & PORTER, 1865.

This quaint narrative of Rev. Mr. Boehm is invaluable to those desirous of obtaining information in regard to the early history of Methodism in America. The author sits down at the hearth-stone with you, and relates his story of the olden time, like the old grandfather that has the honored seat. He was of a Swiss family somewhat celebrated for their interest in religious matters. The early representative in Switzerland was a Presbyterian; his son was a "pietist;" the grandson a Mennonite who emigrated to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and the next in the pedigree, Rev. Martin Boehm was ordained, together with Rev. William Otterbein, Bishop of the church of United Brethren in Christ. The subject of this narrative was his son. He was associated with the Methodists, and entered the ministry at an early period in life. The scenes of his labor are very interesting, and depict forcibly what Methodism was in the formation. They abound with descriptions of the preachers who had to labor in the Middle States, and are so admirably detailed as to make the reader seem almost to be personally acquainted with them.

The Cyclopaedia of Biography; a Record of the Lives of Eminent Persons. By PARKE GODWIN. New edition. With a supplement brought down to the present time. By GEORGE SHEPPARD. New York: Published by HURD & HOUGHTON.

The first edition of this book was published in 1851. It had an immense sale, and commended itself to favor by its extraordinary brevity, its accuracy, and the great variety of information which it contained. It seemed to omit nothing that was indispensable. The compiler, Mr. Parke Godwin, now of the *Evening Post*, was admirably qualified by his extensive knowledge of men and facts, his habits of accuracy, his great discretion and thoroughness, to prepare such a manual; and the enterprise, as was to have been expected, proved a success. The occurrences of the last few years supplied additional material, which Mr. Sheppard has elaborated and appended; and we have now a new edition which will for many years be indispensable on the table of the student.

Plain Talk on Familiar Subjects, a Series of Popular Lectures. By J. G. HOLLAND. New York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., 124 Grand street. 1866.

The writings of "Timothy Titecomb" have long occupied a popular place in American literature. Attractive in their style, and replete with homely common sense they preserve their interest for a lifetime. The volume before us consists of lectures upon the following topics: I. Self-Help; II. Fashion; III. Work and Play; IV. Working and Shirking; V. High Life and Low Life; VI. The National Heart; VII. Cost and Compensation; VIII. Art and Life; IX. The Popular Lecture. Doctor Holland makes no changes in the verbiage of his lectures: they read just as he delivered them. No library is complete without a copy.

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL DATES TO DECEMBER 2.

THE Money Market has been easier during the week, and there was a general feeling of returning confidence. The English funds returned at the commencement of the week to the point at which they stood at the time of the first advance of the Bank of England rate of interest. An impression prevailed that a further reduction in the bank rate of interest would take place. But the weekly statement passed off without any change.

There has been a good demand for accommodation at the Bank of England and in the general market Stock Exchange settlement, aided by preparations for a large amount of mercantile paper, including many Brazilian bills, which fell due towards the close of the week. The terms for choice bills are $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 per cent. In the Stock Exchange a large amount of money has been lent, at $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

In the General market Bank shares are barely supported; and the Financial Companies' shares are flat. The closing quotations are as follows:—International Financial 1 to 1 prem.; General Credit 2½ to 3 prem.; London Financial 6 to 1 prem.; Imperial Mercantile Credit 2½ to 3 prem.; Credit Foncier and Mobilier 4½ to 5 prem., ex div. and new; and ditto new 3½ to 4 prem.

There has been a fair business during the week in United States Five-twenty bonds. There was a large speculative business in Erie shares which closed at an advance.

Proposals have been issued for subscriptions for £2,771,600 seven per cent mortgage bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, at the price of 80, including a half-year's coupon due on the 15th January next. The amount of bonds already outstanding is £3,228,400, and the present issue will therefore complete the entire contemplated sum of six millions sterling, while the share capital also represents a similar amount. The total length of the line, which commands the western traffic, and also that of the oil regions, is 607 miles.

The foreign stock market was active at advanced prices on last week's quotations. The railway markets of London and Liverpool were well supported.

The General Credit and Finance Company of London have received \$9,272.88 on account of the Venezuelan Six per cent loan of 1864.

At the meeting of the Financial Discount Company a dividend of 10s per share has been declared, being at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

The dividends due the 15th of December on the bonds of the Bay of Havana and Matanzas, and Matanzas and Sabanilla Railroad Companies have been announced.

A prospectus has been issued of the National Cattle and Meat Company, with a capital of £1,000,000, in £5 shares. The object of this Company is to supply meat to the public at a reduced price.

Mr. Spencer Price, manager of the late China and Japan Steam Navigation Company, and now connected with the China Steam and Labuan Coal Company, has returned to England from a lengthened visit in China and Japan, as well as India, and we believe he brings home some advantageous proposals for extending the operations of the undertaking.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of October, just issued, again exhibit extraordinary totals. The declared value of exportations has been £15,547,225, showing an excess of £2,675,734, or about 20 per cent increase on the corresponding month of last year. In the shipments of cotton yarn there has been an increase of 147 per cent in quantity and 105 per cent in value, and in manufactured cotton goods 40 per cent in quantity and 23 per cent in value. In woolen manufactures the export trade has also been singularly heavy, the increase being 112 per cent in quantity and 42 per cent in value.

The railway traffic returns of the United Kingdom for the week ending the 18th ult. show the large increase of £49,290, or nearly 8½ per cent, while the mileage increase interval has been only about 3½ per cent.

THE CONTINENT.

PARIS DATES TO DECEMBER 2.

The returns for the Bank of France indicate an unsettled market. There is an increase of cash and discounts and a decrease of treasury balances. Gold in considerable sums has arrived from England and other sources, but it has been quickly absorbed. Nevertheless as the rates of specie in the leading monetary markets now rule in favor of Paris, it is expected that there will be a speedy restoration of ease, toward which there is an increasing tendency.

The loss of gold in the Bank of France statement for the week is attributed to the payments on account of the new Austrian loan, the lists of which have been closed.

The Bourse is dull and unsettled. Government funds are lower. Money is difficult at increased rates, but it is expected that the severity of the crisis has passed, and a better feeling is already observable.

The reported outbreak between Spain and Chili created considerable interest in the chief financial centres on the continent, and induced energetic remonstrances to the respective governments. It is understood that spirited communications had been forwarded by France, England and other countries to Madrid, which produced the effect of inducing the Spanish government to consent to the submission of the differences to the arbitration of the Western powers. Spanish bonds of all kinds declined in consequence of the rumors of war, and the wretched condition of Spanish finances indicate that the country is in no condition to bear the strain of a war of any kind.

In reference to the recent statement that the Portuguese Government contemplates a new loan, the Minister of Finance explains, in a document just submitted to the Chambers, that he considers the present floating debt of the country, which is about £2,600,000, bearing an average interest of nearly 7 per cent., to be as much as should be permitted, and that being desirous of preventing a recurrence to the system of raising money by Treasury bills, as of late years, whether it be to cover the annual deficit or for any other purpose, he has introduced a law which deprives the Government of the powers hitherto granted for such purposes unless specially authorized at any future period, in which case they must at the same time propose the means for raising revenue to meet the expense incurred.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

TREASURE MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK.—The following is a statement showing the supply of specie from California, foreign countries and hoards, for the first eleven months of 1865, and the corresponding period in 1864 and 1863; also the amount exported, and the amount remaining in the banks and Sub-Treasury at the end of each month, and of the periods compared:

Months of 1865.	Treasure in banks, etc. 1st of month.	Receipts from Cal.	Foreign imports.	Domestic hoards.	Total supply of market.	Treasure in banks, &c. last of month.
January.....	\$30,054,450	\$2,043,457	\$52,268	\$1,376,928	\$33,527,103	\$30,342,250
February.....	30,342,250	914,735	106,704	4,181,853	35,545,542	34,522,341
March.....	34,522,340	1,668,975	242,232	799,350	37,232,898	36,560,985
April.....	36,560,985	2,307,025	226,92	1,872,824	40,767,836	39,596,077
May.....	39,596,077	1,257,651	177,085	3,882,448	50,213,261	42,938,190
June.....	42,938,190	750,469	249,732	5,529,172	49,297,563	44,098,091
July.....	44,098,091	1,092,805	253,640	4,717,940	50,162,476	49,731,490
August.....	49,731,490	1,676,177	182,072	2,668,542	54,258,281	52,703,883
September.....	52,703,883	2,040,446	194,234	.....	54,938,563	54,504,964
October.....	46,594,964	2,481,088	77,942	.....	49,153,994	44,565,483
November.....	44,565,483	1,952,675	226,436	5,985,523	52,740,207	50,694,027
December.....	50,694,027	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan.-Nov. '65	30,054,450	18,185,503	2,008,917	35,507,580	85,756,450	150,694,027
Jan.-Nov. '64	37,992,534	10,702,184	2,150,546	25,414,257	76,259,521	128,960,288
Jan.-Nov. '63	40,970,994	11,349,632	1,409,318	27,612,253	81,342,197	36,947,194

* Returned to hoards in September \$5,848,616.

* Returned to hoards in October \$2,072,285.

† \$31,559,776 less \$2,599,508 returned to hoards in April and June, 1864.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for drygoods) Dec. 7, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Dec. 8:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Dry goods.....	\$498,096	\$1,188,379	\$308,704	\$1,888,802
General merchandise	1,082,204	3,278,562	1,706,240	1,451,266
Total for the week	\$1,580,300	\$4,466,941	\$2,014,944	\$3,340,068
Previously reported	161,179,624	169,543,121	197,895,236	195,532,325

Since Jan. 1.... 162,709,924 174,010,062 199,910,180 198,872,383

In our report of the dry-goods trade will be found the imports of dry-goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending Dec. 12, and since January 1st.

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week....	\$3,938,353	\$2,903,444	\$3,444,896	\$4,810,189
Previously reported	145,635,569	160,390,899	202,502,454	166,423,887

Since Jan. 1..... 149,571,922 163,294,343 205,947,340 171,234,076

Average price of gold for the week 131½@132½ 148½@152½ 232½@242½ 145½@146½

In the commercial department will be found the official detailed statements of the imports and exports for the week.

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Dec. 9, 1865:

Dec. 5—Bark Rosedale, Ciudad—	
American gold.....	\$30,809
“ 8—Steamer Lafayette, Havre—	
Gold bars.....	294,750
Foreign coin.....	6,200
“ 9—Steamer Allemania, Hamburg—	
Foreign coin.....	1,500
Silver bars.....	41,074
Silver coin.....	8,000
Gold and silver bars.....	27,600
“ 8—Steamer City of Baltimore, Liverpool—	
American gold....	22,103
Total for the week.....	\$490,936
Previously reported.....	27,814,593

Total since Jan. 1, 1865.....\$27,805,529

Same time in	1863.	1864.	1865.
1864.....	\$46,168,893	1857.....	\$40,950,607
1863.....	46,266,334	1856.....	35,391,383
1862.....	57,232,996	1855.....	26,591,137
1861.....	3,343,237	1854.....	37,087,081
1860.....	42,090,909	1853.....	24,519,619
1859.....	68,480,430	1852.....	24,309,620
1858.....	25,016,787		

CROPS, LIVE STOCK AND FARMS—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.—The annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture shows that, with the exception of wheat, the yield of the crops during the past year has been very large. The following tables exhibit the result:

AMOUNT OF CROPS.

	1863.	1864.	Increase.	Decrease.
Indian corn....	397,839,212	530,451,403	132,612,191	.....
Wheat.....	173,677,928	160,695,823	.....	12,982,165

	1863.	1864.	Increase.	Decrease.
Rye	19,989,335	10,872,975		116,360
Oats	170,129,864	175,990,194	5,860,330	
Barley	12,158,195	10,716,328		1,442,567
Buckwheat	15,788,122	18,700,540	2,912,418	
Potatoes	98,965,198	96,582,029		2,383,169
Total	888,546,554	1,012,959,292	141,386,939	16,974,201
Tobacco	163,353,082	197,460,229	34,107,147	
Hay	18,316,730	18,116,691		280,039

	AVERAGE OF CROPS.		
Indian corn	15,312,441	17,438,752	2,126,311
Wheat	13,098,936	13,158,089	9,153
Rye	1,439,607	1,410,983	
Oats	6,686,174	6,481,750	
Barley	557,299	540,317	
Buckwheat	1,054,060	1,051,700	
Potatoes	1,129,804	902,295	
Tobacco	216,423	239,826	
Hay	15,641,504	15,034,564	
Total	55,136,248	56,238,276	2,203,867

	VALUE OF CROPS.		
Indian corn	\$278,089,609	\$537,718,183	\$249,628,574
Wheat	197,992,837	294,315,119	96,322,282
Rye	20,589,015	31,975,013	11,385,998
Oats	105,990,905	139,381,247	33,390,342
Barley	13,496,373	16,941,023	3,444,650
Buckwheat	12,660,469	21,986,763	9,326,294
Potatoes	55,024,650	77,184,043	22,159,393
Tobacco	24,239,609	29,335,225	5,095,616
Hay	247,680,855	365,707,074	118,026,219
Total	\$955,764,322	\$1,504,543,690	\$548,779,368

The above tables do not show the exact comparative differences between the years 1863 and 1864, because the latter year embraces the crops of Kentucky, which are not in the year of 1863. Deducting from 1864, the comparison will be as follows:

TABLE OF COMPARISON BETWEEN 1863 AND 1864.

	1863.	1864.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bushels	888,546,554	959,821,150	71,274,596	
Tobacco, lbs.	163,353,082	140,503,760		22,849,322
Hay, tons	18,346,730	18,004,366		342,361
Average	55,136,248	53,950,797		1,185,451
Value of crops	\$955,764,322	\$1,440,415,435	\$484,655,113	

The table of comparison between 1863 and 1864 exhibits much that is important. The increase in the bushels of grain is large, and the decrease in the pounds of tobacco raised is also great. The decrease in acres cultivated is 1,185,451, but the increase in the value of the above crops is \$484,651,113.

The first increase is from the corn crop, and the last may be attributed to an increase in the currency, or a spirit of speculation.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE AMOUNT OF THE CROPS OF 1865, COMPARED WITH THOSE OF 1864 AND 1863.

	1865.	1864.	1863.
Wheat, bushels	148,552,829	160,695,823	179,464,036
Rye, bushels	19,548,905	19,872,975	20,732,782
Barley, bushels	11,891,286	10,632,178	11,368,155
Oats, bushels	225,252,395	176,690,064	173,800,575
Corn, bushels	704,427,853	530,581,403	451,967,969
Buckwheat, bushels	13,331,019	18,700,540	15,806,455
Potatoes, bushels	101,032,095	99,256,888	100,158,670

Total bushels. 1,228,501,282 1,013,429,871 958,288,632
Hay, tons. 23,538,740 18,116,751 19,736,847
Tobacco, lbs. 183,316,953 197,468,229 267,267,920

In the Western States the Wheat crop is very deficient in quality. It has been estimated by the department that the deficiency in both quantity and quality is 26,241,698 bushels; in quantity alone, 12,172,944 bushels. The quality of the corn crop is excellent, and that of the remaining crops is believed to be an average. The number of bushels in 1865 exceeds those of 1864 by 215,071,411.

LIVE STOCK.

The following table shows the total number of live stock for January, 1864 and 1865, the increase and decrease thereof, the general average price of each kind, the value of each kind, and the total value of all:

Animals.	1864.	1865	Incr.	Decr.
Horses	4,049,142	3,740,933		308,209
Mules	280,847	217,553		33,294
Cattle and oxen	7,965,439	7,072,591		892,848
Cows	8,066,748	5,768,130		2,298,618
Sheep	24,346,891	28,647,269	4,300,378	
Hogs	16,148,712	13,070,887		3,077,825
Total	58,857,279	58,547,368	4,300,378	4,610,704

NUMBER, AVERAGE PRICE, AND TOTAL VALUE IN JANUARY, 1865.

Animals.	Number.	Av. price.	Total value.
Horses	3,740,933	\$80 84	\$302,425,499
Mules	247,553	102 08	25,041,488
Cattle and oxen	7,072,591	26 17	185,090,087
Cows	5,768,130	36 70	211,718,270
Sheep	28,647,269	5 40	154,807,466
Hogs	13,070,887	8 55	111,796,318
Total value			\$990,879,12

THE SOUTH.

The Commissioner gives the following account of the farms in the Southern States:

The average size of farms in the United States, in 1860, was 199 acres; almost double the average for Great Britain, which, in 1851, was 102 acres only, notwithstanding the great size of many baronial and aristocratic "holdings"—there being no less than 170,814 farms in the kingdom, or considerably more than one-half of the entire number, having less than 50 acres each. But the average in the Southern States is far greater than the general average for the United States, as the following table will show.

	Improved lands.	Unimproved lands.	Number of farms.	Av. No. in each.
Delaware	637,065	367,230	6,659	161
Maryland	3,002,267	1,033,304	25,494	190
Virginia	11,437,821	19,679,215	92,605	324
North Carolina	6,517,284	17,245,685	75,203	316
South Carolina	4,572,060	11,628,859	33,171	488
Georgia	8,062,758	18,587,732	62,003	430
Florida	654,213	2,266,015	6,568	444
Alabama	6,385,724	12,718,821	55,128	346
Mississippi	5,065,755	10,773,929	42,840	370
Louisiana	2,707,108	6,591,468	17,393	536
Texas	2,650,781	22,693,247	42,891	591
Arkansas	1,933,313	7,590,393	89,004	245
Tennessee	6,795,337	13,873,828	82,368	251
Kentucky	7,644,268	11,519,053	90,814	211
Missouri	6,246,871	13,737,939	92,792	215
Total	74,362,565	171,101,718	761,867	320

The large proportion—almost three-fourths—of unimproved land in farms, in addition to the unimproved public lands, illustrates pointedly the necessity that vastly more labor be applied to their cultivation. The most populous states in the Union have the smallest farms, commanding the highest price per acre; and the value per acre is, as a general fact, inversely proportionate to the size of the farms. Thus the farms of Massachusetts average ninety-four acres; of Rhode Island, ninety-six; of Connecticut, ninety-nine; of New York, one hundred and six; of Pennsylvania, one hundred and nine, and of Ohio, one hundred and fourteen.

SEEDS.

In the distribution of seeds, 234,945 packages have been delivered to senators and representatives in Congress, 119,692 to agricultural and horticultural societies, and 408,583 to regular and occasional correspondents, and in answer to personal applications—making total of all varieties of seeds of 763,231 packages.

The distributions from the experimental and propagating garden during the past year have been mainly confined to varieties of small fruits, such as grapes, strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries and currants. Of these about thirty-five thousand plants have been distributed through the usual channels.

COPPER MINING COMPANIES.—The following statistics of the Copper Mining Companies of Lake Superior, have been compiled from official sources by Dupee, Beck & Sayles, stock brokers, 22 State street, Boston:

Companies.	Shares.	P'd in.	Div'ts.	Companies.	Shares.	P'd in.	Div'ts.
Adventure	20,000	60,000		Lake Sup'r	20,000	40,000	
Atlas	20,000	200,000		Madison	20,000	120,000	
Alb. & Bost.	20,000	515,000		Mandan	20,000	85,000	
Algonquin	20,000	60,000		Manhattan	20,000	110,000	
Alouez	20,000	28,000		Mass.	20,000	88,225	
American	20,000	20,000		Medora	20,000	38,373	
Amygdal	20,000	340,000		Mendota	10,000	147,500	
Arnold	20,000	20,000		Merrimack	20,000	130,000	
Atlas	20,000	40,000		Mesnard	20,000	160,000	
Aztec	20,000	90,000		Milton	20,000	30,000	
Bay State	20,000	265,000		Minnesota	20,000	396,000	170,000
Bohemian	20,000	320,000		National	20,000	110,000	230,000
Boston	20,000	45,000		Native	20,000	39,000	
Caledonia	20,000	100,000		Naumkeag	20,000	20,000	
Central	20,000	100,000	100,000	North Cliff	20,000	79,000	
Concord	20,000	80,000		N. Western	20,000	227,253	
Cop. Falls	20,000	49,000	60,000	Norwich	20,000	220,000	
Cop. Harbor	20,000	20,000		Ogima	20,000	140,000	
Dana	20,000	65,000		Pennsylv.	20,000	100,000	
Decatur	20,000	56,505		Petherick	20,000	105,533	
Delaware	20,000	410,000		Pewabic	20,000	75,000	\$30,000
Devont	20,000	20,000		Phenix	20,000	300,000	
Dorchester	20,000	30,000		Pitts. & Bost.	20,000	110,000	210,000
Dudley	20,000	35,000		Pontiac	20,000	304,000	
Eagle River	20,000	65,000		Quincy	20,000	300,000	700,000
Edwards	20,000	32,800		Resolute	20,000	130,000	
Empire	20,000	300,000		Ridge	20,000	160,000	
Everett	20,000	110,000		Rockland	20,000	240,000	
Fl't Steel R't	20,000	184,000		St. Clair	20,000	60,000	
Franklin	20,000	170,000	220,000	St. Louis	20,000	20,000	
Girard	20,000	100,000		St. Mary	20,000	110,000	
Gr. Western	20,000	40,000		Salem	20,000	10,000	
Hamilton	20,000	40,000		Seneca	20,000	20,300	
Hancock	20,000	320,000		Sharon	20,000	2,000	
Hanover	20,000	30,000		Shel. & Co.	20,000	420,000	
Highland	20,000	20,000		S. Pewabic	20,000	20,000	
Hilton	20,000	50,000		South Side	20,000	40,000	
Hope	20,000	22,760		Star	20,000	235,000	
Hulbert	20,000	15,000		Superior	20,000	160,000	
Humboldt	20,000	100,000		Toltec	20,000	430,000	
Hungarian	20,000	300,000		Tremont	20,000	32,000	
Isle Royale	20,000	380,000		Victoria	20,000	32,000	
Indiana	20,000	200,000		Vulcan	20,000	120,000	
Isle Royale	20,000	620,000		Washington	20,000	20,000	
Keweenaw	20,000	100,000		W. Minn.	20,000	45,000	
Knowlton	20,000	160,000		Winona	20,000	60,000	
				Winthrop	20,000	90,000	

Offices.—New York; †Philadelphia; ‡Boston; §Pittsburg.

The capital stock of the Albany and Boston, Isle Royale, and Pennsylvania is \$1,000,000 each, divided into 20,000 shares, par value \$50. The capital stock of the Mendota is \$500,000, in

100,000 shares, par value \$5. The capital stock of the Quincy is \$200,000, in 20,000 shares of \$10 each. The capital stock of all other Lake Superior copper companies is \$500,000 each, divided into 20,000 shares, par value \$25.

The whole amount paid in is \$13,109,154. This does not include the original cost of mining location, nor the sums derived from the sale of copper, which have been expended in developing the mines. The aggregate of cash dividend is \$5,600,000.

The Bankers' Gazette.

LOST BONDS.

We give in our BULLETIN from day to day lists of bonds, &c., lost. This table will be continued daily, and on Saturday morning, such as have been published through the week in the BULLETIN will be collected and published in the CHRONICLE. Below will be found those published the last week in the BULLETIN.

NAME OF PARTY BY WHOM ISSUED	NUMBERS.	AMOUNT FOR.	DATED.	TO WHOM ISSUED.
7-30 U. S. b'ds.	191,665-6-7-8-9 191,670-1-2.	\$1,000 each.	June 15, '65	James Roy & Co., West Troy, N. Y.
" " "	157,117-18-19-20. 21-22-23-24-25-26 -27-28-29-30-31- 32-33-34-35-36-37 -38-39-40.	\$500 each.	June 15, '65.	
Hannibal & St. Joseph 7 p. cent Land Bonds.	376, 377.	\$1,000 each.	....
U. S. 5-20s	4,382.	\$500.	July 15, '64.	
				Refer to Ward, Campbell & Co., 56 Wall St. Almon, Miller & Co., 840 B'dway.

DIVIDENDS.

The following dividends are announced—

NAME OF COMPANY.	RATE P. C'T.	PAYABLE.		BOOKS CLOSED.
		WHEN.	WHERE.	
Cleveland & Pittsb. R.R. Co.	4	Jan. 10.	Company's Office	Dec. 15 to Jan. 3d.
Philadelphia & Reading R.R. Co., on pref. & com. stock.	10	Dec. 30.	Company's Office	Dec. 16 to Jan. 9.
Ninth National Bank	5	Jan. 2	At Bank.	Dec. 20 to Jan. 2.
Eighth National Bank	5	Jan. 2.	At Bank.	Dec. 23 to Jan. 2.
Illinois Central Railroad Co.	5	Feb. 1.	Company's Office	Jan. 2 to Feb. 7.
Wolf Creek Diam. Coal Co.	10	Dec. 15.	Company's Office	Dec. 11 to Dec. 26.

BONDS—PAYMENTS OF INTEREST, ETC.

The following announcements are made respecting the payments of interest, etc., on Bonds.

BY WHOM ISSUED.	PAYABLE	
	WHEN.	WHERE.
Ill. & Mich. Canal, their "Registered II." & Mich. Canal Bonds, 10 p. ct.	Jan. 2.	39 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Illinois Pub. Debt, interest due Jan. 1, 1866.	Jan. 1 to 15.	Ocean National Bank.
San Francisco City and County, interest due Jan. 1, 1866.	Jan. 1.	Lees & Walker, 38 Pine St., N. Y.
McGregor Western R.R. Co's Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1865.	Dec. 4.	Room 23, 48 Exch. Pl.
Ohio Railroad Bonds of Scioto Co., Ohio, interest due in January.	Jan. 1.	Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York.

FRIDAY, P. M., Dec. 15, 1865.

THE MONEY MARKET.—There has been no change of moment in the course of monetary affairs during the week. The withdrawal of a large amount of legal tenders into the Sub-Treasury, through the sales of gold, has had no appreciable effect upon the supply. Brokers have been able to get all they required at 7 per cent on call, and the discount market has been well supplied. The receipts of currency from outside are merely nominal, exchange on Cincinnati & Chicago being at par. At New Orleans, exchange on this city is at a discount; and the balance between New York and Boston is still against us. So that no dependence can be placed upon outside supplies of money. The openings of the port trade is likely to produce an early increase of bills at the West, and a remittance in that direction may occur at any time.

To-day the Sub-Treasury commenced the payment of interest upon the second series of Seven-Thirties. The whole amount of interest due is \$10,950,000; the payment of which will produce early ease in the market.

There is still a large amount of commercial paper coming upon the market, which meets with slow sale. The discount houses have an imperfect knowledge of the standing of money prices, owing to business having been so long transacted upon a cash basis, and they consequently give precedence to the old names, whose standing has been good throughout the war; while other names less known are much neglected, and have to sell at a heavy rate of discount. This difficulty in the way of negotiation will, however, disappear gradually, and paper now discarded will soon find buyers.

The best names pass at 7a9 per cent; other grades continue at 10a15 per cent.

The universal rate on call is 7 per cent.

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK.—There has been a more general speculation movement during the week. Lenders have been able to supply all the applications of the brokers, which has encouraged operations. A considerable number of new firms have come upon the street during the last few months, who being unable to procure outside business have operated freely upon their own account; while the older firms have been doing but little. The opening of the new Stock Exchange building, and the holding of several daily sessions by the old board, has also tended to foster activity of business. The week opened with a brisk bear movement, supported by strong parties; an attack was made upon some of the leading shares, with temporary success; but the large current purchases to cover outstanding "short" contracts checked the downward tendency, and prices close to-day generally higher than a week ago. The annual report of the New York Central road, presented at a meeting of stockholders this week, had the effect of depressing the price of the stock, the exhibit being less favorable than was anticipated, and the market generally sympathized. It has since being explained, with what truth we know not, that the report was made up with a glowing aspect to influence future legislation at Albany.

To-day, Ohio and Mississippi Certificates have taken an upward leap of 1½, on the strength of the annual report presented at the meeting of the Company held on Wednesday. The earnings of the road show an increase of \$448,062 over those of 1864, with a decrease in the expenses of \$149,096; making the net earnings \$597,159 larger than those of last year. The report estimates that the business for the year ending December 31, 1865, will show a balance of earnings over expenditures amounting to \$1,016,622. Cleveland and Pittsburg has been sold heavily, as is supposed, by parties who had bought up largely to control the election of directors, the price, however, has been well sustained.

Large purchases have been made of Cleveland & Toledo, upon the understanding that a new feeder will be early added to the road, materially increasing its traffic. The price has advanced 7½ during the week.

Beneath the present buoyant tone of the market, there is a feeling of mistrust in the continuance of the current large earnings of the roads. The present inactivity of the older houses is very much attributable to an apprehension that the competition of the Mississippi route will largely reduce both the rates and the freights of the principal roads; and hence they are willing to unload into other hands.

The following were the closing prices for leading shares on Saturday last and to-day:

	Dec. 15.	Dec. 9.
Canton Company	45½	44½
Cumberland Coal	44½	44½
Quicksilver	47	47½
Mariposa	15½	14½
New York Central	96½	96½
Erie	93½	92½
Hudson River	108½	108½
Reading	116½	115½
Illinois Central	133	133
Michigan Southern	75	74½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	88½	93½
Northwestern	85½	85½
" preferred	62½	63½
Rock Island	107½	105½
Cleveland & Toledo	102½	105
Fort Wayne	105½	105½

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—The favorable effect of the annual exhibit of the Secretary of the Treasury continues to appear in the advance of Government securities. During the week there has been a steady advance in quotations, resulting from a demand from the public for investment. The advices of the steamship Java, reporting an advance on Five-twenties in London to 64½, accompanied with liberal orders for the issue of 1862, has also materially strengthened the market.

Yesterday Five-twenties of 1862 touched 104 $\frac{1}{2}$, but subsequently declined to 104, at which they close to-day. The second issue has advanced 1 per cent. during the week, and the third 1 per cent. Ten-forties are $\frac{1}{2}$ better. Seven-thirties have been especially in demand, and are $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 per cent. higher.

To-day the half-yearly interest upon \$300,000,000 of Seven-thirties, the second series, falls due, amounting to \$10,950,000.

There has been some whispers on the streets of an early issue of proposals by the Secretary of the Treasury for a new long loan. The rumour, however, appears to lack authenticity, although it is considered probable that, should the later issues of the Six per Cents. stand firmly above par, the Secretary would not be slow to avail himself of the opportunity of borrowing, say \$50,000,000, assuming that the authorization be early granted by Congress.

The following were the closing quotations for leading securities on Saturday and to-day :

	Dec. 15.	Dec. 9.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coupons	104	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 5-20's, 1864 "	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 5-20's, 1865 "	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 10-40's, "	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 7-30's 1st series	99	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 7-30's 2d Series	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 7-30's 3rd series	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 1 yr's certificates	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$

THE GOLD MARKET.—The Government suspended its sales of gold early in the week, having sold, it is supposed, about \$7,000,000 from the beginning of the operation on the 6th inst. The foreign bankers were liberal buyers at 144 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 145 $\frac{1}{2}$ and have deposited their purchases in the Sub-Treasury. The stoppage of the Treasury sales has been followed by a steady rise in the premium. The lowest price touched, during the week was 144 $\frac{1}{2}$ on Monday, and the highest 146 $\frac{1}{2}$, to-day. The prevailing idea is that the price will average about 147 $\frac{1}{2}$, and considerable purchases have been made, upon that supposition, for future use; so that notwithstanding the large amount that has come out of the Treasury the supply is no larger than fourteen days ago.

The following have been the highest and lowest quotations on each of the last six days :

Dec. 9.	Highest.	Lowest.	Dec. 13.	Highest.	Lowest.
Dec. 11.	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dec. 14.	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec. 12.	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dec. 15.	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	146 $\frac{1}{2}$

The transactions for last week at the Custom-house and Sub-treasury were as follows :

		Custom-house.	Sub-Treasury.	
		Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.
December	4	\$425,123 07	\$10,378,966 65	\$3,999,283 06
December	5	339,323 28	8,008,399 14	5,670,294 41
December	6	281,004 32	6,077,550 40	1,951,033 58
December	8	351,421 47	2,133,002 18	4,395,490 56
December	9	355,884 40	3,709,386 90	2,848,946 44

Total.....\$1,752,256 54 \$25,302,305 27 \$18,865,048 05
Balance in Sub-treasury on the morning of Dec. 4..... 77,259,601 48

Deduct payments during the week \$96,124,649 48
Balance on Saturday evening.....\$70,822,344 21

Decrease the during week..... 6,437,257 22
Total amount of gold certificates issued 3,654,680

Included in the receipts of customs were \$664,000 in gold, and \$1,083,000 in gold certificates.

The following table shows the aggregate transactions at the Sub-treasury since Oct. 7th :

Weeks Ending	Custom House.	Sub-Treasury Payments.	Sub-Treasury Receipts.	Balances.	Changes in Balances.
Oct. 7....	3,590,114	25,408,765	24,335,221	69,898,621	dec 1,073,544
" 14....	1,991,742	21,552,912	19,367,370	67,713,079	" 2,185,542
" 21....	2,561,580	21,530,488	18,799,937	64,973,528	" 2,739,550
" 28....	1,932,368	39,363,735	34,547,904	60,157,697	" 4,815,581
Nov. 4....	2,687,656	34,738,070	30,717,008	55,076,645	" 5,081,051
" 11....	2,423,183	11,484,939	14,784,631	58,376,337	inc 3,399,692
" 18....	2,535,485	21,311,385	22,791,744	59,957,797	" 1,581,459
" 25....	1,949,099	10,188,786	18,411,088	68,180,049	" 8,222,252
Dec. 2....	2,231,767	14,616,299	23,096,742	77,359,601	" 9,079,551
" 9....	1,752,256	25,302,305	18,865,048	70,822,344	dec 6,437,257

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The transactions in exchange for Wednesday's steamer were quite large, and chiefly on the

basis of 109 $\frac{3}{4}$ @109 $\frac{1}{2}$ for banker's 60 days sterling. The advance of cotton at Liverpool, the consequent increase of exports from this side, and orders for Five-twenties and Erie stock brought by the Java, have, however, weakened the market, and the rate for sterling forto-morrow's mail is $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$ lower. We quote :

Bankers' Sterling, 60 days.....	109 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	Swiss.....	5.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5.18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bankers' Sterling, 3 days.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 110 $\frac{1}{4}$	Hamburg.....	38 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 38 $\frac{1}{4}$
Paris, long date.....	5.15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amsterdam.....	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 41
Paris, short date.....	5.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Frankfort.....	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 41
Antwerp.....	5.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5.15	Bremen.....	79 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 79 $\frac{1}{4}$
		Prussian thalers.....	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 72 $\frac{1}{2}$

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of the City of New York, for the week ending with the commencement of business on Dec. 9, 1865 :

Banks.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Average amount of Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York.....	\$6,712,396	\$3,540,608	\$186,100	\$9,767,397	\$2,233,391
Manhattan.....	3,170,543	881,437	14,186	4,844,919	1,588,022
Merchants.....	7,268,065	1,262,714	262,130	5,190,657	852,960
Mechanics.....	5,425,873	249,607	294,382	8,695,500	646,973
Union.....	4,429,969	161,502	227,072	3,021,796	442,919
America.....	7,729,180	1,642,630	8,415	7,458,598	2,895,420
Phoenix.....	3,776,496	188,101	15,538	2,740,858	652,661
City.....	8,780,809	494,741	2,576,689	7,276,689	798,489
Tradersmen's.....	2,565,078	71,297	305,806	1,770,001	645,220
Fulton.....	2,030,407	176,172	24,819	2,078,951	605,669
Chemical.....	6,869,890	871,950	21,215	5,218,259	988,712
Merch. Exchange.....	2,725,889	41,257	292,107	1,616,427	411,275
National.....	2,417,504	249,764	210,738	2,225,196	292,190
Butch. & Drovers.....	2,268,561	65,668	36,380	1,732,469	158,750
Mech. & Trad's.....	1,716,920	76,428	89,899	1,307,175	298,946
Greenwich.....	764,359	14,195	8,130	686,904	162,845
Leather Manf.....	2,929,234	142,358	111,750	2,095,365	398,244
Seventh Ward.....	759,809	43,149	104,461	583,460	235,607
State of N. Y.....	5,379,807	831,680	14,775	8,888,008	778,750
Amer. Exchange.....	9,169,680	553,709	228,620	6,671,587	2,244,186
Commerce.....	18,545,774	1,381,446	1,809,060	6,982,850	2,338,209
Broadway.....	8,081,770	188,815	816,394	9,539,000	937,753
Ocean.....	8,940,022	60,172	435,064	2,374,685	3,857,459
Marine.....	8,714,470	54,782	296,930	5,408,368	205,326
Pacific.....	1,904,840	13,028	129,171	1,553,568	808,163
Republic.....	4,885,157	35,387	502,970	3,490,458	907,098
Chatham.....	1,863,025	101,829	94,840	1,718,276	457,739
People's.....	1,420,279	41,884	8,241	1,918,799	261,295
North Amer.....	2,387,757	108,757	232,373	2,145,651	741,681
Hanover.....	8,588,567	79,835	80,000	2,374,685	421,666
Metropolitan.....	1,656,500	92,130	124,300	1,429,377	390,040
Citizens.....	9,908,849	187,108	826,920	5,438,287	1,526,600
Nassau.....	1,261,404	27,367	118,987	1,062,461	873,133
Market.....	2,367,492	140,678	4,911	2,060,110	404,422
St. Nicholas.....	2,668,444	114,810	898,000	2,018,891	679,578
Shoe and Leather.....	2,066,591	28,480	828,296	990,189	448,990
Irving.....	8,009,800	185,092	430,000	2,061,139	879,000
Continental.....	8,521,700	57,003	31,202	2,408,792	782,000
Commonwealth.....	8,508,245	146,747	876,681	1,928,003	782,000
Atlantic.....	8,140,833	70,081	220,427	3,148,454	749,180
Imp. and Traders.....	1,240,691	21,141	127,639	1,016,960	861,095
Park.....	1,896,333	46,312	222,500	1,671,688	636,100
Mec. Bk. As.....	893,688	45,873	47,115	898,865	280,990
Brokers.....	4,013,692	127,974	875,817	8,813,185	955,694
First National.....	12,338,602	184,808	904,000	10,711,462	2,077,985
Dry Dock.....	1,680,799	22,098	200,000	1,358,599	447,868
Bull's Head.....	958,141	26,565	11,057	765,151	180,706
Manufacturers'.....	1,667,954	27,261	13,876	1,248,192	891,959
East River.....	897,971	14,778	181,500	680,250	247,818
Man. and Mer.....	1,877,414	19,620	1,285	942,420	281,093
Fourth National.....	14,666,861	226,915	1,890,088	10,543,745	2,922,731
Central.....	11,735,994	85,675	1,190,935	10,997,611	2,899,116
Second National.....	991,224	269,726	62,454	241,589	241,589
Ninth National.....	5,143,658	18,398	892,110	5,049,985	1,499,054
First National.....	2,306,692	49,525	8,210	2,564,452	1,886,107
Dry Dock.....	165,124	5,964	15,214	149,718	22,000
Bull's Head.....	872,180	9,154	120,189	940,604	.....
Manufacturers'.....	507,988	12,516	70,582	819,331	63,428

Totals.....\$27,839,344 15,022,750 16,570,618 176,480,563 48,271,757

The deviations from the returns of the previous week are as follows :

Loans.....	Dec. \$1,358,500	Deposits.....	Inc. 957,668
Specie.....	Inc. 2,191,677	Legal Tenders.....	Inc. 50,952
Circulation.....	Inc. 708,213		

The statement is generally favorable. The increase of \$956,668 in the deposits, and the decrease of \$1,358,500 in the loans, indicating an increase in the loanable resources of the banks. The large increase of \$2,191,677 in the specie line, is the consequence of large sales of gold made by the Government.

The several items compare as follows with the returns of previous weeks :

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Aggregate Clearings.
Oct. 7....	225,520,727	13,470,134	10,970,397	188,204,486	58,511,752	872,708,232
Oct. 14....	227,541,884	15,890,775	11,722,347	182,364,156	50,459,195	699,843,495
Oct. 21....	224,080,679	15,586,540	12,888,441	174,192,110	46,169,855	550,166,864
Oct. 28....	219,965,639	14,910,561	12,923,735	173,624,711	46,427,027	575,945,500
Nov. 4....	220,124,961	13,724,363	13,269,381	173,538,074	47,778,719	563,534,878
Nov. 11....	224,005,572	11,996,301	13,325,309	174,199,443	47,913,888	582,441,563
Nov. 18....	224,741,353	12,449,980	14,333,168	173,640,464	47,737,500	583,757,650
Nov. 25....	225,345,177	12,343,542	15,340,593	175,583,073	49,397,271	452,012,434
Dec. 2....	229,197,844	13,481,103	15,867,400	175,523,894	48,220,805	487,045,569
Dec. 9....	227,839,344	15,022,750	16,570,618	176,480,563	48,271,757	430,106,053

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for last and previous week :

	Dec. 4.	Dec. 11.	
Capital Stock.....	\$14,442,350	\$14,412,350	
Loans.....	45,622,762	45,596,327	Dec... \$24,435
Specie.....	891,993	896,141	Inc... 4,148
Due from banks.....	4,863,112	8,717,154	Dec... 645,988
Due to bank.....	5,211,829	5,180,598	Dec... 31,231
Deposits.....	34,695,138	34,310,272	Dec... 284,866
Circulation.....	7,084,286	7,123,240	Inc... 38,954
Legal Tender and demand notes.....	15,967,843	16,074,714	Inc... 106,871

The following comparison shows the condition of the Philadelphia banks at stated periods:

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Oct. 3.....	49,924,281	1,092,755	7,056,984	38,347,333
Oct. 10.....	49,742,036	1,037,705	7,082,197	37,238,078
Oct. 17.....	49,682,319	1,060,579	7,084,667	36,252,038
Oct. 24.....	48,959,072	1,052,357	7,074,066	35,404,524
Oct. 31.....	45,317,622	1,036,774	7,069,514	34,605,024
Nov. 14.....	45,043,159	955,924	7,064,766	34,532,031
Nov. 20.....	46,678,961	917,372	7,059,451	34,067,372
Nov. 27.....	45,415,040	903,181	7,055,275	34,050,109
Dec. 4.....	45,662,762	891,993	7,084,286	34,965,138
Dec. 11.....	45,596,327	896,141	7,123,240	34,310,272

NATIONAL BANKS.—The following banks were authorized during the week ending Dec. 9, under the national banking system. The banks marked with an asterisk are such as have had their applications on file since June last:

Name.	Location.	Capital.
*Windham National Bank.....	Windham, Ct.....	\$100,000
*Henderson National Bank.....	Henderson, Ky.....	100,000
*Pacific National Bank.....	N. Providence, R. I.....	185,150
First National Bank.....	Macon, Ga.....	100,000

Total.....	\$485,150
Previously authorized.....	404,574,143

Whole number banks now authorized is 1,619, with a capital of \$405,059,293
Amount of circulation issued to the national banks for the week ending Saturday December 9, 1865..... \$3,396,825
Previously..... 225,402,825

Total..... \$228,799,650

The Atlantic National Bank of Georgia has been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of Government money.

The following comparison shows the progress of the national banks, in respect to number, capital and circulation from Oct. 7th:

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
Oct. 7.....	1,578	\$99,354,212	194,182,630
" 14.....	1,592	401,406,013	197,798,380
" 21.....	1,597	402,071,130	200,925,780
" 28.....	1,600	402,573,793	208,377,355
Nov. 4.....	1,605	403,308,793	207,212,930
" 18.....	1,610	403,741,893	217,956,590
" 25.....	1,612	403,916,893	221,230,215
Dec. 2.....	1,613	404,609,493	225,402,825
Dec. 9.....	1,619	405,059,293	228,799,650

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the statement of the Bank of England for the week ending Nov. 29, 1865:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.		
Notes issued.....	£28,498,065	Government debt.... £11,015,100
		Other securities..... 3,634,900
		Gold coin and bullion.. 13,848,065
	£28,498,065	£28,498,065

BANKING DEPARTMENT.		
Proprietors' capital... £14,553,000	Government securities including Dead Weight Annuity .. 9,741,100	
Rest..... 3,185,917	Other securities..... 18,950,510	
Public deposits, including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts... 6,544,332	Notes..... 7,775,350	
Other deposits..... 12,471,521	Gold and silver coin.. 780,883	
Saved day and other bills 494,023		
	£37,248,843	£37,248,843

The preceding accounts, compared with those of the previous week, exhibit:

An Increase of Circulation of.....	£141,635
An Increase of Public Deposits of.....	400,319
A Decrease of Other Deposits of.....	407,462
No change in Government Securities.....	
A Decrease of Other Securities of.....	54,055
An Increase of Bullion of.....	163,916
A Decrease of Rest of.....	24,631
An Increase of Reserve of.....	26,161

The following is the return of the Bank of France made up to the 30th inst. The return for the previous week is added;

DESTOR.	Nov. 30, 1865.	Nov. 28, 1865.
Capital of the bank.....	182,500,000 0	182,500,000 0
Profits, in addition to capital.....	7,044,776 2	7,044,776 2
Reserve of the bank and branches.....	22,105,750 14	22,105,750 14
New reserve.....	4,000,000 0	4,000,000 0
Notes in circulation and at the branches.....	907,616,775 0	875,607,325 0
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces.....	7,350,523 63	6,900,683 85
Treasury account.....	104,261,337 29	110,302,809 66
Accounts current at Paris.....	146,973,004 24	123,628,214 70
Ditto in the provinces.....	27,920,506 0	23,917,473 0
Dividends payable.....	888,530 75	932,166 75
Various discounts.....	11,956,380 92	11,396,169 18
Re-discounts.....	1,427,623 17	1,427,623 17
Surplus of receipts not distributed.....	752,903 36	752,903 36
Sundries.....	11,947,169 48	12,908,486 30
	1,436,754,470 0	1,383,179,470 13
CREDITOR.		
Cash and bullion.....	416,321,412 57	412,667,028 25
Commercial bills overdue.....	209,882 20	332,620 22
Ditto discounted in Paris.....	369,528,414 98	325,602,736 47
Ditto in the branches.....	325,548,840 0	322,063,314 0
Advances on bullion in Paris.....	13,933,100 0	13,246,100 0
Ditto in the provinces.....	7,939,400 0	5,417,300 0
Ditto on public securities in Paris.....	13,438,700 0	18,312,900 0
Ditto in the provinces.....	8,015,800 0	8,231,900 0
Ditto on obligations and railway shares.....	20,323,600 0	20,717,400 0
Ditto in the provinces.....	19,560,180 0	20,111,580 0
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris.....	590,100 0	587,000 0
Ditto in the provinces.....	427,150 0	432,050 0
Ditto to the State.....	60,000,000 0	60,000,000 0
Government stock reserve.....	12,980,750 14	12,980,750 14
Ditto other securities.....	36,449,737 91	36,449,737 91
Securities held.....	1,000,000 0	100,000,000 0
Property of the bank & branches.....	8,435,367 0	8,435,367 0
Expenses of management.....	2,366,319 45	2,265,494 4
Sundries.....	11,001,715 66	10,663,464 10
	1,436,754,470 0	1,383,179,470 13

BANK STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.	DIVIDEND.	MARKET.
(Marked thus * are not National.)	Amount.	Periods.	Last Paid.
America*.....	100 3,000,000	Jan. and July.	July 132 138
American.....	100 500,000	April and Oct.	Oct 110 110
American Exchange.....	100 5,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov 110 110
Atlantic.....	100 300,000	Jan. and July.	July 10 10
Atlantic (Brooklyn).....	50 500,000	Jan. and July.	July 10 10
Bowery.....	25 1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July 12 210
Broadway.....	50 300,000	Jan. and July.	July 3 3
Brooklyn*.....	50 300,000	Jan. and July.	July 3 3
Butcher's Head.....	25 800,000	Quarterly.	Oct 5 5
Butchers & Drov.....	25 800,000	Jan. and July.	July 5 5
Central.....	100 2,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov 6 105 108
Central (Brooklyn).....	50 200,000	Jan. and July.	July 1 1
Chatham.....	25 450,000	Jan. and July.	July 7 135
Chemical.....	100 800,000	Quarterly.	Oct 6 6
Citizens'.....	25 300,000	Jan. and July.	July 5 & 5 ex 185
City.....	100 1,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov 1 1
City (Brooklyn).....	50 300,000	Jan. and July.	July 1 1
Commerce.....	100 10,000,000	Jan. and July.	July 5 106 106
Commonwealth.....	100 750,000	Jan. and July.	July 5 106 106
Continental.....	100 2,000,000	Jan. and July.	July 4 4
Corn Exchange.....	100 1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5 113
Croton.....	100 200,000	Quarterly.	Oct 15 15
Currency.....	100 100,000	Quarterly.	Oct 15 15
Dry Dock*.....	30 200,000	Jan. and July.	July 1 110
East River.....	50 250,150	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66 4 100
Elgin.....	100 250,000	Jan. and July.	July 5 5
Fifth.....	100 150,000	Jan. and July.	July 5 & 3 ex 106
First.....	100 500,000	May and Nov.	Nov 10 106
First (Brooklyn).....	100 500,000	Jan. and July.	July 7 & 5 ex 98
Fourth.....	100 5,000,000	March and Sept.	Sept 100 100
Fulton.....	30 600,000	May and Nov.	Nov 5 150 170
Far & Cit. (Wm'bg).....	20 160,000	March and Sept.	Sept 1 1
Gallatin.....	100 1,500,000	April and Oct.	Oct 5 5
Greenwich.....	25 200,000	May and Nov.	Nov 6 6
Grocers'.....	50 300,000	Jan. and July.	July 5 5
Hanover.....	100 1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July 6 110
Imperial & Trad.....	100 1,500,000	Jan. and July.	July 10 100
Irvine.....	50 500,000	Jan. and July.	July 5 5
Leather Manufact'rs.....	50 600,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5 5
Long Isl. (Brook).....	50 400,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5 5
Manhattan.....	50 2,050,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5 5
Manufacturers.....	30 210,000	April and Oct.	Oct 5 100
Manufac. & Merch.....	100 500,000	Jan. and July.	July 5 5
Marine.....	100 400,000	Jan. and July.	July 10 140
Market.....	100 1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July 6 115
Mechanics'.....	25 2,000,000	Jan. and July.	July 5 & 5 ex 115
Mechanics' (Brook).....	50 500,000	Jan. and July.	July 10 100
Mech. Bank. Asso.....	50 500,000	May and Nov.	Nov 5 100 108
Mechan. & Traders'.....	25 600,000	May and Nov.	Nov 5 5
Mercantile.....	100 1,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov 5 5
Merchants'.....	50 3,000,000	June and Dec.	Dec. '65 5 112 113
Merchants' Exch.....	50 1,235,000	Jan. and July.	July 5 101 103
Metropolitan*.....	100 4,000,000	Jan. and July.	July 5 & 5 ex 120 123
Nassau.....	100 1,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov 5 107
Nassau (Brooklyn) *.....	100 300,000	Jan. and July.	July 4 4
National*.....	50 1,500,000	April and Oct.	Oct 5 5
New York.....	100 3,000,000	Jan. and July.	July 5 114 117 1/2
New York County.....	100 300,000	Jan. and July.	July 9 9
New York Exchange.....	100 300,000	Jan. and July.	July 6 121
Ninth.....	100 1,000,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66 5 105 105 1/2
North America.....	100 1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July 5 & 5 ex 100
North River.....	50 400,000	Jan. and July.	July 6 6
Ocean.....	50 1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4 88 95
Oriental.....	50 300,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5 5
Pacific.....	50 422,700	May and Nov.	Nov 5 5
Park.....	100 2,000,000	Jan. and July.	July 6 & 10 ex 135
Peoples'.....	25 412,500	Jan. and July.	July 5 5
Phoenix.....	20 1,800,000	Jan. and July.	July 5 100
Republic.....	100 2,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5 108
St. Nicholas'.....	100 1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 7 100
Seventh Ward.....	100 500,000	April and Oct.	Oct 10 100
Second.....	100 300,000	May and Nov.	Nov 10 100
Shoe & Leather.....	100 1,500,000	Jan. and July.	July 5 104
Sixth.....	100 200,000	May and Nov.	Nov 6 6
State of New York.....	100 2,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov 5 101 104
Tenth.....	100 1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July 6 6
Third.....	100 1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4 114
Tradesmen's.....	40 1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July 6 & 4 ex 100
Union.....	50 500,000	May and Nov.	Nov 5 5
Williamsburg City*.....	50 500,000	Jan. and July.	July 4 4

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15.)

SECURITIES.		Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	SECURITIES.		Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
American Gold Coin.		145	145 1/4	145 1/4				Railroad Stocks.		10					
National.								Brooklyn City	100						
United States 6s, 1867	registered	122						Central of New Jersey	100			122			
do do 6s, 1868	coupon	119	120 1/4			121		Chicago and Alton	100		106	106 1/4			
do do 6s, 1868	registered					119	119	do do preferred	100		114			113 1/4	
do do 6s, 1881	coupon	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4		107 1/4		Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	100						
do do 6s, 1881	registered	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	104	104	Chicago and Milwaukee	100	75					
do do 6s, 5-20s	registered			99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4		Chicago and Northwestern	100	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4
do do 6s, 5-20s (2d issue)	coupon			99 1/4	100	100 1/4		do do preferred	100	63 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4
do do 6s, 5-20s do	registered					100 1/4		Chicago and Rock Island	100	105 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	107 1/4	106 1/4	107 1/4
do do 6s, 5-20s (3d issue)	coupon	99 1/4	99 1/4	100	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	100						
do do 6s, Oregon War, 1881	coupon							Cleveland and Pittsburg	50	93 1/4	93 1/4	94	94	92 1/4	92 1/4
do do 6s, do do (4 yearly)	coupon							Cleveland and Toledo	50	105	104 1/4	104 1/4	105	108 1/4	112 1/4
do do 6s, 1871	coupon				98 1/4			Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	50						
do do 6s, 1871	registered				95 1/4	95 1/4		Eighth Avenue	100						
do do 6s, 1874	coupon							Erie	100	92 1/4	91 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4	98	98 1/4
do do 6s, 1874	registered							do preferred	100	85 1/4		85 1/4			
do do 6s, 10-40s	coupon	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4		Hannibal and St. Joseph	100					51 1/4	
do do 6s, 10-40s	registered		91			91 1/4	91 1/4	do do preferred	100		52				
do do Union Pacific R. R. currency								Harlem	50						
do do 7-30s Treas. Notes 1st series		97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	98	98	do preferred	100	108 1/4	108 1/4	107		108 1/4	108 1/4
do do do do do 2d series		96 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	Illinois Central	100	133			133 1/4		133
do do do do do 3d series		96 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	Indianapolis and Cincinnati	50						
do do 6s, Certificates			97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	Joliet and Chicago	100						
State.								Long Island	50				75 1/4		
California 7s, large								McGregor Western	100				25 1/4		
Connecticut 6s, 1872								Marietta and Cincinnati	100						
Georgia 6s								do do 1st preferred	100	50					
Illinois Canal Bonds, 1860								do do 2d preferred	100						
do Registered, 1860								Michigan Central	100	116	116 1/4	116	116 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4
do 6s, coupon, '79, after 1860								Michigan So. and N. Indiana	100	74 1/4	74 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	75	75
do do do 1862								do do guaranteed	100						
do do do 1865								Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien	100	95	96	96		101	
do do do 1870								do do do 1st pref.	100						
do do do 1877								do do do 2d pref.	100						
do do do 1879								Milwaukee and St. Paul	100				70		
do War Loan								do do preferred	100						
Indiana 6s, War Loan								Mississippi and Missouri	100						
do 5s								Morris and Essex	100				99		
Iowa 7s, War Loan								New Jersey	100	140					
Kentucky 6s, 1868-72								New York Central	100	96 1/4	96 1/4	97	97	96 1/4	96 1/4
Louisiana 6s		75						New Haven and Hartford	100						
Michigan 6s, 1873								Norwich and Worcester	100						
do 6s, 1878								Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	100	28	27 1/4	27 1/4	28	29 1/4	29 1/4
do 6s, 1883								do do do preferred	100						
do 7s, 1868								Panama	100						
do 7s, 1873								Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	100	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4
do 7s, War Loan								Reading	50	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	116 1/4	116 1/4	116 1/4
Minnesota 6s			99	99				St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	100	42					
Missouri 6s		76	76 1/4			76 1/4	76 1/4	do do do preferred	100						
do 6s, (Hannibal and St. Joseph RR.)								Second avenue	100						
do 6s, (Pacific RR.)		77				76 1/4	77	Sixth avenue	100						
New York 7s, 1870		101 1/4						Third avenue	100						
do 6s, 1866								Toledo, Wabash and Western	50			48			
do 6s, 1867								do do do preferred	50						
do 6s, 1868								Railroad Bonds:							
do 6s, 1872								Atlantic and Great Western, 1st mort.				96 1/4		96 1/4	96 1/4
do 6s, 1873								do do 1st mort.							
do 6s, 1874								Buffalo, New York and Erie, 1st mort., 1877							
do 6s, 1875								Chicago and Alton, Sinking Fund							
do 6s, 1877								do do 1st mortgage				96 1/4			
do 6s, 1878								do do Income							
do 6s, 1879								Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 8 per cent.							
do 6s, 1879								Chicago and Milwaukee, 1st mortgage							
do 6s, 1879								Chicago and Northwestern, Sinking Fund							
do 6s, 1879								do do Interest							
do 6s, 1879								do do Extension							
do 6s, 1879								do do 1st mortgage							
do 6s, 1879								do do consolidated							
do 6s, 1879								Chicago and Rock Island, 1st mortgage							
do 6s, 1879								Cleveland and Pittsburg, 2d mortgage							
do 6s, 1879								do do 3d mortgage, conv.							
do 6s, 1879								do do 4th mortgage							
do 6s, 1879								Cleveland and Toledo, Sinking Fund							
do 6s, 1879								Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1st mort.							
do 6s, 1879								do do 2d mort.							
do 6s, 1879								Erie, 1st mortgage, 1868							
do 6s, 1879								do 2d mortgage, 1864							
do 6s, 1879								do 2d mortgage, 1879							
do 6s, 1879								do 3d mortgage, 1883							
do 6s, 1879								do 4th mortgage, 1880							
do 6s, 1879								do 5th mortgage, 1888							
do 6s, 1879								Galena and Chicago, extended							
do 6s, 1879								do do 2d mortgage							
do 6s, 1879								Hannibal and St. Joseph, Land Grants							
do 6s, 1879								Harlem, 1st mortgage, 1869-72							
do 6s, 1879								do Consolidated and Sinking Fund							
do 6s, 1879								do 2d mortgage, 1868							
do 6s, 1879								Hudson River, 1st mortgage, 1869							
do 6s, 1879								do 2d mortgage, (S. F.), 1885							
do 6s, 1879								do 3d mortgage, 1875							
do 6s, 1879								do convertible, 1867							
do 6s, 1879								Illinois Central 7s, 1875							
do 6s, 1879								Lackawanna and Western Bonds							
do 6s, 1879								Marietta and Cincinnati, 1st mortgage							
do 6s, 1879								Michigan Central 8s, 1869-72							
do 6s, 1879								do do 8s, new, 1882							
do 6s, 1879								Michigan Southern, Sinking Fund							
do 6s, 1879								do do 2d mortgage, 7s							
do 6s, 1879								do do Goshen Line, 1868							
do 6s, 1879								Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 1st mort.							
do 6s, 1879								Milwaukee and St. Paul, 1st mortgage							
do 6s, 1879								do do Income							
do 6s, 1879								Mississippi and Missouri, Land Grants							
do															

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES' LIST.

DENOMINATIONS.	Amount Outstanding.	INTEREST.		Prin- cipal Due.	MARKET.		DENOMINATIONS.	Amount Outstanding.	INTEREST.		Prin- cipal Due.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Asked.			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Asked.
AMERICAN GOLD COIN.													
National Securities.													
Bonds of 1847.....registered.	9,415,350	6	Jan. & July	1867	122		ALBANY, N. Y.—City Scrip.	\$90,000	5	Jan. & July	'70 '74	.....
do do.....coupon.	8,908,342	6	Jan. & July	1868	122		do do City Scrip.	225,000	6	do	'65 '69	.....	97 1/2
do do.....registered.	7,022,000	5	Jan. & July	1871	113	120	do do Water Loan.	850,000	6	do	'70 '82	90	
do do.....coupon.	20,000,000	5	Jan. & July	1874	97 1/2	97 1/2	ALLEGANY CITY, Pa.—City Bds.	800,000	6	do	1879	.....
do do.....registered.	282,746,000	6	Jan. & July	1881	107 1/2	108	do do RR. Bds.	600,000	4	Jan. & July	1913	.....
do do.....coupon.	20,000,000	5	Jan. & July	1874	102 1/2	102 1/2	BALTIMORE, Md.—Improvement.	4,963,000	5	J. A., J. & O.	1870	84	87
do do.....registered.	514,780,500	6	May & Nov.	1889	103 1/2	104	do do Miscellaneous.	820,000	6	do	1870	98 1/2	100
Oregon War Bds (yearly) coupon.	1,016,000	6	Jan. & July	1881	108 1/2	108 1/2	do do N. W. Virg. RR.	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	100	
Bonds (5-30s) of 1862.....coupon.	514,780,500	6	May & Nov.	1889	100	100 1/2	do do Water Loan.	3,500,000	6	May & Nov	1875	100	101
do do do registered.	100,000,000	6	May & Nov.	1884	97 1/2	98	do do York & Cum.R.	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	1886	.....
do do do 1864.....coupon.	50,000,000	6	May & Nov.	1885	91 1/2	92	do do B. & O. R.R.	5,000,000	6	J. A., J. & O.	1890	100 1/2	
do do do 1865.....coupon.	172,770,100	5	Mar. & Sept.	1904	91		do do Park.	554,000	6	M. J., S. & D.	1890	100	
Union Pacific RR. Bonds of 1865	1,358,000	6	Jan. & July	1895	97 1/2	98	BANGOR, Me.—City Debt.	197,700	6	do	'65 '82	94	96
Treasury Notes (1st series).....	300,000,000	7.30	Feb. & Aug.	1867	97 1/2	98	do Railroad Debt.	740,000	6	do	'65 '74	89 1/2	
do do (2d series).....	300,000,000	7.30	Jun. & Dec.	1868	97 1/2	97 1/2	BOSTON, Mass.—City Bonds.	688,205	4	do	'78 '79	.....
do do (3d series).....	230,000,000	7.30	Jan. & July	1868	96 1/2	97 1/2	do City Bonds.	6,580,416	5	do	'65 '85	95 1/2	100
Debt Certificates.....	55,905,000	6	Maturity	1 year	97 1/2	97 1/2	do City Bonds.	1,265,610	6	do	'72 '73	.....
State Securities.													
ALABAMA—State Bonds.....	3,445,000	5	Ja & July	1877	.....		BROOKLYN, N. Y.—City Bonds.	993,000	5	Jan. & July	'65 '71	.....
CALIFORNIA—Civil Bonds.....	3,926,000	7	do	'78 '80	118		do Improve St'k	1,281,000	6	do	'65 '95	85	
do War Bonds.....	803,000	7	do	1872	118		do Pub. Park L'n.	121,540	6	do	1869	86	
CONNECTICUT—War Bonds.....	8,000,000	6	Oct. & Apr.	'72 '84	95		do Water L'n.	5,530,000	6	do	'81 '97	.....
do Tax Exempt. B'ds.....	2,000,000	6	do	1885	.....		BUFFALO, N. Y.—Municipal Bonds.	216,000	6	do	'65 '79	.....
GEORGIA—State Bonds.....	2,073,750	6	Jan. & July	1880	88		do do Municipal Bonds.	299,000	7	do	'65 '82	.....
do do do.....	525,000	7	do	1872	98		CHICAGO, Ill.—City Bonds.	571,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1881	93 1/2	96
ILLINOIS—Canal Bonds.....	3,747,000	6	Jan. & July	1870	98		do City Bonds.	360,000	6	Jan. & July	1876	.....
do Registered Bonds.....	3,238,274	6	do	'70 '77	93		do Sewerage Bonds.	913,000	7	do	'79 '87	95 1/2	
do Coupon Bonds.....	1,700,900	6	do	1860	100		do Water Bonds.	1,030,000	6	do	1888	96 1/2	100
do do do.....	803,000	6	do	1862	100		CINCINNATI, O.—Municipal	.....	6	Apr. & Oct.	1886	89	90
do do do.....	28,000	6	do	1865	100		do City Bonds.	.....	7	Jan. & July	.....	.....
do do do.....	1,116,500	6	do	1870	100		CLEVELAND, O.—City Bonds.	.....	7	do	var.	.....
do do do.....	490,000	6	do	1877	100		do Water Bonds.	.....	7	do	1879	.....
do do do.....	236,000	6	do	1879	100		do Sewerage Bonds.	.....	7	do	1890	.....
do War Loan Bonds.....	2,000,000	6	do	1879	100		DETROIT, Mich.—City Bonds.	20,000	8	do	1871	.....
INDIANA—State Bonds.....	5,325,500	5	Jan. & July	1868	80		do City Bonds.	256,368	7	June & Dec.	'69 '79	.....
do do do.....	2,058,173	2 1/2	do	1866	.....		do City Bonds.	50,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	1865	.....
do War Loan Bonds.....	1,235,500	6	May & Nov.	1881	.....		do Water Bonds.	650,000	7	Jan. & July	1871	.....	98
IOWA—State Certificates.....	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1887	.....		DUBUQUE, Io.—City Bonds.	319,557	8	Various.	'65 '72	.....
do War Loan Bonds.....	800,000	7	do	1877	.....		do Railroad.	400,000	7	Jan. & July	'75 '77	.....
KANSAS—State Bonds.....	200,000	7	Jan. & July	'76 '78	57		HARTFORD, Ct.—City Bonds.	125,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1882	.....
KENTUCKY—State Bonds.....	4,800,000	5	Jan. & July	var.	.....		do Park Bonds.	130,000	6	Jan. & July	1876	.....
do State Bonds.....	800,000	6	do	'68 '74	100		do Railroad Bonds.	500,000	6	June & Dec.	1883	.....
do War Loan.....	2,000,000	6	do	1871	.....		do Water Bonds.	375,000	6	Various.	'65 '81	.....
LOUISIANA—State Bonds (RR.)	516,000	6	.....	dem.	.....		do do City Bonds.	118,000	7	do	'65 '75	.....
do State Bonds (RR.)	3,942,000	6	.....	'67 '69	75		LOUISVILLE, Ky.—City Bonds.	.....	7	Jan. & July	'77 '83	.....
do State Bonds for B'ks.	5,398,000	6	.....	'66 '68	96		do City Bonds.	.....	6	do	var.	.....
MAINE—State Bonds.....	532,000	6	Mar. & Sept.	'80 '89	96		do Water Bonds.	.....	6	May & Nov.	1887	.....
do War Loan.....	4,800,000	6	Jan. & July	'80 '89	96		MARYSVILLE, Cal.—City Bonds.	.....	10	Jan. & July	.....	.....
MARYLAND—State Bonds.....	8,171,992	5	Quarterly	var.	.....		MILWAUKEE, Wis.—City Bonds	911,500	4	June & Dec.	1894	.....
do State Bds coupon.	3,192,763	6	Quarterly	1890	.....		NEWARK, N. J.—City Bonds.	219,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	'70 '83	.....
do State Bds inscribed	1,737,000	6	Quarterly	1870	.....		do City Bonds.	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1873	.....
MASSACHUSETTS—State Bonds	1,300,000	5	Jan. & Dec.	'68 '74	94		NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—City Bds.	425,000	5	Apr. & Oct.	'65 '84	.....
do State Scrip.	2,500,000	6	do	'65 '70	107	95 1/2	NEW LONDON, Ct.—City Bonds.	60,000	6	Jan. & July	'67 '87	.....
do do State F'd L'n.	2,100,000	5	Jan. & July	'71 '78	.....		NEWPORT, R. I.—City Bonds.	150,000	5	Apr. & Oct.	'73 '84	.....
do War Loan.....	6,500,000	6	Mar. & Sept.	1865	94 1/2		do City Bonds.	200,000	6	Jan. & July	'70 '81	.....
MICHIGAN—State Bonds.....	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1868	102		NEW YORK CITY—Water Stock.	3,000,000	5	May & Nov.	1870	.....
do State Bonds.....	1,000,000	6	do	'73 '78	.....		do do Water Stock.	2,147,000	5	do	1880	.....
do State Bonds.....	704,000	7	do	1878	.....		do do Croton W'r S'k	900,000	5	Feb. & Aug.	1890	.....
do State Bonds.....	750,000	6	do	1883	.....		do do Croton W'r S'k	100,000	6	do	1890	.....
do War Loan.....	700,000	7	do	1866	.....		do do W'r S'k of '49	483,900	5	May & Nov.	'75 '79	.....
MINNESOTA—State Bonds.....	250,000	8	Jan. & July	1867	95		do do W'r S'k of '54	1,878,900	5	Apr. & Oct.	1875	.....
MISSOURI—State Bonds.....	602,000	6	do	1883	76 1/2	76 1/2	do do Bu. S'k No. 3.	190,000	5	May & Nov.	'70 '73	.....
do State Bonds for RR.	13,701,000	6	Jan. & July	'71 '89	.....		do do Fire Indem. S.	402,768	5	do	1868	.....
do State Bonds (Pac. RR.)	7,000,000	6	do	'72 '87	.....		do do Central P'k S.	399,300	5	Jan. & July	1888	.....
do State Bonds (H. & St. J.)	3,000,000	6	do	'73 '85	76	78	do do Central P'k S.	3,066,071	6	do	1887	.....	98
do Revenue Bonds.....	431,000	9	do	1865	.....		do do C. P. Imp. F. S.	2,750,000	6	do	1898	.....
NEW HAMPSHIRE—State Bonds	431,000	9	do	1865	.....		do do C. P. Imp. F. S.	1,966,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1887	.....	98
do War Fund Bds	1,650,000	8	Feb. & Aug.	1876	.....		do do Real Estate B.	600,000	6	May & Nov.	1876	.....
do War Notes.....	2,500,000	8	.....	short	.....		do do Croton W'r S.	1,600,000	6	do	1883	.....	98
NEW JERSEY—State Scrip.	95,000	6	Jan. & July	var.	.....		do do F.I.D't. F'd. S.	2,745,000	6	do	1878	.....
do War Loan Bonds.....	731,000	6	Jan. & July	'71 '72	98	98	do do Ph. B. S'k. No. 3	150,000	5	do	1866	.....
do do do.....	700,000	7	do	1870	101		do do Docks & Slips	500,000	5	do	'67 '76	.....
do do do.....	1,159,730	6	do	pleas.	.....		do do Pub. Edu. S'k	154,000	5	do	1873	.....
do do do.....	500,000	6	do	1868	99		do do Pomp. M'ket S.	102,000	6	Jan. & July	'65 '69	.....
do do do.....	800,000	6	do	1873	.....		do do Union Def. L.	895,570	6	May & Nov.	1864	.....
do do do.....	900,000	6	do	1878	.....		do do Vol. B'nty L'n	490,000	6	do	1867	.....
do do do.....	442,961	5	May & Nov.	'68 '71	.....		do do Vol. Fam. Aid L.	1,000,000	6	do	1865	.....
do do do.....	900,000	5	Jan. & July	1875	.....		do do Vol. Fam. Aid L.	2,500,000	5	do	'66 '73	.....
do do do.....	800,000	5	Jan. & July	1878	.....		NEW YORK C'NTY.—C't House S'k	2,500,000	5	May & Nov.	'73 '76	.....	92
do do do.....	.....	7	Various.	var.	.....		do do Sol. Sub. B. R. B.	2,000,000	6	do	'80 '81	.....	95
do do do.....	743,000	6	.....	1865	90 1/2		do do Sol. S. & Rf. R. B.	949,700	6	do	'83 '90	.....	95
do do do.....	3,050,000	6	.....	1872	95		do do Sol. B'nty F'd. B.	4,996,000	6	do	'77 '82	.....
do do do.....	6,000,000	6	.....	1873	94		do do Riot Dam. R. B.	1,442,100	6	do	'65 '81	.....
do do do.....	2,350,000	6	.....	1874	.....		PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—City Bds, old	552,700	5	Jan. & July	'65 '81	.....
do do do.....	500,000	6	.....	1875	.....		do do City Bds, new	739,222	5	do	'65 '82	.....
do do do.....	900,000	6	.....	1877	98		do do City Bds, old	2,222,500	6	do	'65		

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, DEC. 15.

Trade wears a feverish, unsettled aspect. There are so many contending influences upon the markets, that there is no regularity to the course of prices, and no steadiness in demand. The fall and subsequent rise in gold, has somewhat encouraged speculation in domestic products, especially Breadstuffs. Cotton and provisions shared this influence, but with less success in advancing prices. Foreign importations find a slow market, except in very few instances. The political rumors lead many to still expect a rise in gold—the advance this week seems to have had no other basis—and they are, therefore, slow to part with goods at prices on a currency basis. But we notice a renewal of the experience which has not prevailed latterly—that is, an advance in the premium on gold, has a tendency to reduce gold prices, even for those articles which are sold exclusively on a gold basis, showing conclusively that our markets will bear very little advance in currency prices—if made, it will be at the risk of a serious diminution of consumption.

Cotton has fluctuated, but the close shows very little change from last week. Breadstuffs have more than recovered the decline that took place early in the week, and close firm.

The interest which centres in the Provision market is now very great. The speculative demand has been very active,—favored at the middle of the week, by a material falling off in the receipts of hogs at this and the western markets; but it is found difficult to infuse confidence into the market—and prices have on the whole been without important advance. All accounts from the West agree that the packing season is very much behind former years; but, as the English orders for Bacon are very cautiously executed, at moderate prices, no apprehension of a short supply is felt. It seems to be expected that the packing will be active when it is once commenced, and that the hogs will make up in weight what they lack in number. Lard having declined moves off rapidly. Hogs are now arriving more freely at all points with favorable weather for packing. Beef, Butter and Cheese are inactive, and prices irregular.

Groceries of all kinds have been very dull; coffees and sugars have declined, and in other particulars the tendency downward. To-day, however, there was renewal of demand in coffee and rice.

Metals show much firmness. Copper declined subsequent to our last, but on the news by the Java, reacted and closed buoyant. It is now thought the difficulties between Spain and Chili are not likely to be easily settled. Pig tin has latterly been more active, at very full prices in gold. Other metals show no important change.

Naval stores have had a downward tendency, especially tar, of which the supply has materially increased. Oils are quiet and unchanged.

Hides have experienced a slight relapse in gold prices. Leather quiet and unchanged. Fruits and fish tending downward. Petroleum has been firm with a fair export business. Several thousand barrels are being loaded at Philadelphia for European markets.

There is an improved demand for wool at the decline which has been acceded to during the past month. Prices are now relatively very low, and manufacturers seem disposed to purchase somewhat beyond their immediate wants. There is no advance to notice—in fact, some yielding in coarse wools is reported, but only from previous nominal quotations.

Whisky has declined, but closes more active. Tallow has been active for export, and closes firm.

East India goods have been quiet, if we except a speculative movement in gunny cloth and gunny bags; with large sales on the spot and to arrive, a considerable advance has been established.

Freights have been inactive, till rates for grain declined a penny per bushel, when there were liberal shipments, but closing quiet. Cotton has been pressed for shipments, and rates have advanced. Provisions are going forward in moderate quantities at steady rates.

The imports from foreign ports of a few leading articles for the week and since Jan. 1, 1865, and for the same time last year, have been as follows:

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1864.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1864.
Coal..... tons	2,702	311,177	236,259	Sugar... boxes	3,893	384,011	273,891
Cotton... bales	42,780	72,219	and bags.....	4,245	531,416	600,703	
Coffee... bags	454	626,350	713,180	Teas.... pkgs	90	56,773	114,111
Molasses... hhd's	154	183,736	115,309	Wool.... bales			
Sugar... hhd's							
Bills & tcs...	355	261,998	199,063				

The receipts of domestic produce for the week, and since July 1, have been as follows:

RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FOR THE WEEK, AND SINCE JULY					
	This week.	Since July 1.		This week.	Since July 1.
Ashes, pkgs.....	257	6,138	Crude turp bbls..	145	24,311
Breadstuffs—			Spirits turpentine	188	12,572
Flour, bbls.....	118,518	2,118,574	Rosin.....	2,054	95,337
Wheat, bush.....	54,098	7,510,973	Tar.....	1,207	11,612
Oats.....	137,100	6,333,826	Pitch.....		360
Corn.....	60,514	13,735,480	Oil cake, pkgs..	1,816	70,467
Rye.....	15,283	934,432	Oil lard.....	10	1,053
Malt.....	12,025	336,409	Oil, Petroleum	13,369	346,254
Barley.....	41,947	2,335,021	Peanuts, bags..	952	11,223
Grass seed.....	824	17,189	Provisions—		
Flaxseed.....	120	75,906	Butter, pkgs....	10,978	426,949
Beans.....	2,617	39,368	Cheese.....	3,425	497,916
Peas.....	2,476	128,700	Cut meats.....	2,194	12,618
Corn meal, bbls..	2,220	61,674	Eggs.....	1,033	43,232
Corn meal, bags..	5,577	56,349	Pork.....	2,032	63,719
B. W. Flour, bags	2,323	11,368	Beef, pkgs.....	3,492	23,462
Cotton, bales.....	29,441	547,005	Lard, pkgs.....	1,002	14,462
Copper, plates.....	500	3,489	Lard, kegs.....		1,922
Copper, bbls.....	220	8,177	Rice, pkgs.....	34	4,315
Dried fruit, pkgs..	502	3,627	Starch.....	610	46,363
Grease, pkgs.....	150	2,369	Stearine.....	151	6,401
Hemp, bales.....	2,609	190,458	Sugar, splter, slabs		2,734
Hides, No.....	351	8,475	Spuds, hhd's & bbls		8,684
Hops, bales.....	44,429	894,443	Tallow, pkgs....		3,050
Leather, sides.....	329	16,317	Tobacco.....	2,875	87,132
Lead, pigs.....	100	4,746	Tobacco, hhd's..	1,373	61,411
Molasses, hhd's..			Whisky, bbls....	2,479	29,160
Naval Stores—			Wool, bales.....	1,732	89,361

We give below as a comparative statement the receipts of a few leading articles, per all routes, since Jan. 1, 1865, and for the same period last year:

	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1864.		Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1864.
Cotton, bales.....	743,445	239,930	Tar, bbls.....	17,732	28,942
Flour, bbls.....	3,518,900	4,032,195	Rice, tcs.....	10,445	15,445
Corn meal, bbls..	274,820	361,925	Ashes, pkgs....	16,890	25,445
Wheat, bush.....	9,150,505	13,077,135	Tobacco—domes. pkg	155,585	254,050
Corn.....	15,458,445	7,301,820	“ foreign, do.	25,740	23,920
Rye.....	885,355	485,490	Tallow, pkgs....	12,490	38,915
Barley, &c., bush..	2,974,080	2,302,965	Wool, dom. bales..	133,525	162,015
Oats, bush.....	8,057,035	11,358,900	Wool, for. bales..	55,170	92,965
Beef, tcs and bbls..	98,965	196,370	Hops, bales.....	36,985	48,295
Pork, bbls.....	215,980	317,735	Whisky, bbls....	57,605	281,835
Bacon, etc., pkgs..	101,825	259,455	Leather, sides..	2,045,400	2,161,500
Lard, pkgs.....	97,510	205,145	Oil—sperm, bbls..	32,578	63,660
Cheese, boxes, etc.	610,170	518,450	“ whale, “.....	75,538	71,300
Butter, firkins, etc.	642,785	490,885	“ petrol, “.....	523,910	678,710
Rosin, bbls.....	129,471	17,275	“ lard, “.....	5,330	11,845
Crude Turp., bbls	39,400	12,340	Whalebone, lbs..	885,500	665,900
Spirits turp, bbls	17,306	7,945			

The exports from this port of some of the leading articles of domestic produce have been as follows:

	Past week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1864.		Past week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1864.
Cotton, bales.....	8,674	186,262	25,208	Crude Turp.....		4,751	576
Flour, bbls.....	23,667	1,292,110	1,078,980	Spirits Turp.....	63	1,045	490
Corn meal.....	2,936	115,728	100,847	pent'e bbls.....		5,983	1,632
Wheat, bush.....	76,064	2,144,178	1,342,973	Tar.....	25	35	
Corn, bush.....	224,928	3,777,749	768,907	Rice.....	1,332	140,794	222,700
Rye.....		155,406		Tallow, pkgs....	4,151	162,648	149,896
Beef, tcs. & bbls.	2,128	88,043	80,163	Tobacco, pgs....	57,698	3,562,267	4,581,068
Pork.....	1,433	111,743	124,536	Oil—Sperm.....	112,623	442,234	1,369,739
Bacon, 100 lbs	5,216	305,356	875,645	“ Whale.....	42	16,211	432,788
Lard.....	3,374	819,887	516,075	Oil—Whale.....			
Cheese.....	6,329	388,785	482,790	Oil—Petro'm.....	802,920	13,097,675	20,192,516
Butter.....	434	80,321	137,251	galls.....	40	33,657	45,033
Ashes—Pots.....				Oil—Lard gals..	2,851	16,080	21,861
casks.....		8,417	7,655	Seed, clvr. bgs	204	12,695	14,718
Ashes—Pearls.....				Staves.....			
casks.....		724	1,730	Oil Cake, 100			
Beeswax, lbs.....	7,500	216,349	419,475	lbs.....	1,418	611,066	669,908
Hops.....	2	12,333	20,725	Whale'b'e lbs..	33,156	241,968	452,764
Rosin... bbls	3,736	51,197	1,645				

EXPORTS

(EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 12, 1865.

Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.
DANISH WEST INDIES.		Tobacco, bals. 211 2,336	
Corn meal,	Mfd tobacco,	Ext logwood,	
pkgs.....	lbs.....	bxs.....	
220	317	54	
Corn meal, bbls. 155	Corn, bush.....	Clover seed,	1,476 2,000
5,409	54	bags.....	
Flour, bbls.....	Rye Flour, bbls. 8	Shoe pegs, bbls. 130	390
5,409	54		
Beef, bbl.....	Miscellaneous.....		
236	316		
Lard oil, galls. 40			
4,765	\$30,969		
Whale oil, gals. 42			
79			
Pick'd codfish,	HAMBURG.		\$187,592
bbls.....	Sew mach. cs. 189		
50	6,555		
Hake, drms.....	Toys, bxs.....	DUTCH WEST INDIES.	
25	9	Petroleum,	
Candles, bxs.....	Segars, cs.....	galls.....	2,961 2,120
50	73	Powder, bxs.....	
Bread, pkgs.....	33,355	Flour, bbls.....	482 4,733
170	13,699	Lamps, cks.....	15 134
Ag impits,	bags.....	Flour, bbls.....	
pkgs.....	661	482	
25	315	Corn meal, bbls. 45	214
Shooks & hds. 300	Hardware, cs.....	Beef, bbls.....	753
628	10	Potatoes, bbls. 72	216
Hoops.....	Mfd tobacco,	Onions, bbls.....	
9,450	lbs.....	Apples, tbbles. 12	70
Pork, bbl.....	995	Peas, bush.....	32 54
117	400	Bread, pkgs.....	
Lamps, pkgs.....	Tobacco, cs.....	Mfd tobacco,	
9	202	lbs.....	6,475
Ship chandlery,	Rosin.....	Butter, lbs. 1,611	7,711
pkgs.....	1,210 8,955	Lard, lbs.....	652 172
2	131,066	Soap, bxs.....	450 850
Parrots, bxs.....	Ess oils, cs.....	Candles, bxs.....	16 67
115	10 1,152	Drugs, pkgs.....	14 160
Blacking, cs.....	Tobacco, bals. 438	Frames, cs.....	1 104
19	18,744	Carriage.....	1 1,275
Nails, kegs.....	Corn, bush.....	Mfd marble,	
25	8,089 8,064	pkgs.....	1 82
Lard, lbs.....	Books, cs.....	Preserves, cs. 19	139
6,999	9 1,000	Myd iron, pkgs. 3	119
Butter, lbs. 1,777	Clocks, cs.....	Codfish, bxs.....	39 170
711	75 1,900	Corn, bush.....	100 216
Gin, cs.....	Miscellaneous.....	Tobacco, bbls.....	8 216
50	220		
Potatoes, bbls. 22	\$235,958		
66			
Onions, bbl.....	BREMEN.		
27	Petroleum,		
Dried fish, bxs. 100	galls.....		
65	79,494		
Preserves, cs. 55	50,629		
Cheese, lbs.....	Tobacco, cs. 929		
657	28,336		
Peas, bush.....	Tobacco stems,		
150	hhd's.....		
Leather, rolls.....	122		
6	7,188		
Tobacco, hhd's.....	Tobacco, hhd's. 225		
2	59,098		
Trunks, pkgs. 105	Rosin, bbls. 2,286		
105	18,366		
Coal oil, galls. 300	577		
300	Staves.....		
	9,200 2,454		
	Cotton, bbls.....		
	33 10,500		

Quan. Value.		Quan. Value.		Quan. Value.		Quan. Value.		Quan. Value.	
Leather, rolls, 5	303	Mfd tobacco, lbs., 2,450	578	Beef, tcs., 100	7,063	Rope, pkg., 5	238	Hardware, cs., 58	2,113
Engar, bxs., 5	308	Hops, bbls., 2,500	578	Boat, 1	253	Bricks, 10,000	185	Rope, pkg., 5	190
Miscellaneous, 3	975	Spirits, pch., 2	141	Paper, reams, 10700	6,845	Hay, bales, 20	52	Beef, bbls., 5	170
	\$21,706	Alcohol, chl., 16	944	Dry goods, cs., 5	614	Hardware, cs., 3	205	Aid impts, pkg., 18	425
NOTTERDAM.									
Petroleum, 76,943	50,849	D'd apples, bbls., 1	140	Plants, bx., 1	150	Furniture, cs., 9	85	Lead pipe, cs., 3	580
Machinery, 15	400	Leather, roll, 1	123	Preserves, cs., 20	130	Miscellaneous, 513	808	Lamps, pkg., 2	170
pkgs., 15	400	Secats, bbls., 1	100	Clothing, cs., 1	100	Flour, bbls., 305	3,100	Varnish, bbls., 2	1,603
Oil cake, 80	Kerosene, 51,325	Pork, bbls., 171	4,303	Paper, bbls., 500	5,550	Shoes, pkg., 32	504	Drugs, pkg., 31	5,683
	\$51,329	Furniture, cs., 7	106	Apples, bbls., 380	2,115	Shocks, pkg., 32	104	Butter, lbs., 2,356	1,051
		galls, 5,125	3,246	Soap, bxs., 275	1,211	Eice, bgs., 50	500	Rope, bales, 47	686
Cotton, lbs., 5,949	393,035	Coal, tons, 30	90	Shooks & H10,915	15,802	Copper, cs., 4	980	Bread, pkg., 21	757
Flour, bbls., 3,210	27,120	Tobacco, cs., 15	508	Hoops, 80,466	4,355	Photo. mat., cs. 47	837	Hardware, cs., 9	280
Corn, bush, 96,988	97,387	Secats, bbls., 1	1,638	Lard, lbs., 277,162	68,627	Miscellaneous, 1,856	1,856	Mf copper, pkg., 2	159
Cheese, lbs., 290,347	54,598	Mfd iron, pks., 44	568	Butter, bbls., 70	710			Furniture, pkg., 4	126
Wheat, bus., 54,298	98,753	Feed, bush., 139	154	Beans, bbls., 155	1,070			Butter, lbs., 2,356	1,051
Lard, lbs., 21,288	4,500	Corn, bush., 1,290	1,150	Nails, kegs, 78	1,167			Rope, bales, 47	686
Bacon, lbs., 438,160	70,773	Apples, bbls., 104	628	Hoops, bbls., 1,000	3,000			Bread, pkg., 21	757
Oil cake, 111,788	2,700	Hams, lbs., 930	207	Salt, sacks, 400	2,136			Hardware, cs., 9	280
Bark, hds., 30	4,392	Woodware, 5,125	3,246	Furniture, cs., 50	1,678			Mf copper, pkg., 2	159
Tobacco, hds., 60	12,134	pkgs., 11	163	Chemise, lbs., 1,773	905			Furniture, pkg., 4	126
Sulphuric acid, 205	1,350	Beef, bbls., 51	150	Sew mach, cs., 29	1,572			Oakum, lbs., 15	300
ts., 205	1,350	Tobacco, hds., 2	367	Hams, lbs., 22,723	5,127			Hams, lbs., 550	1,016
Clover seed, 60	1,400	Whisky, hds., 1	14	Seed, cs., 1	200			Miscellaneous, 2	2,016
Beef, tcs., 294	13,750	Miscellaneous, 195	Drugs, pkg., 145	2,958					
Beeswax, bbls., 16	900		Stone, tons, 215	700					
Books, cs., 15	1,490		Perf., gals., 2,381	16,118					
Dry goods, cs., 21	4,800		Perf., pkg., 389	1,438					
Corn meal, 1,000	2,000		Bacon, lbs., 1,800	200					
bbls., 1,000	1,350		Ale, bbls., 70	1,112					
Staves, 135	1,350		Tobacco, cs., 20	728					
Beef, bbls., 6	401		Lumber, ft., 6,148	351					
Timothy seed, 80	870		Corn meal, bbls., 30	100					
Tallow, lbs., 136,719	17,382		Corn, bush., 13,700	16,118					
Mfd tobacco, 1	2,678		Spts tarp, bbls., 63	1,584					
Apples, 311	1,815		Leather cloth, bbls., 1	248					
Peanut, bush., 5,950	4,537		Trunks, pkgs., 968	6,137					
Machinery, cs., 13	2,416		Agri impts., 130	2,					
Butter, lbs., 3,353	1,142		Leather, bxs., 3	321					
Dental mtl, cs., 1	1,200		Provisi ns, pkg., 16	216					
Furs, bbls., 3	1,159		Corn meal, bbl., 472	20,042					
Miscellaneous, 738			Mfd iron, pks., 63	1,897					
	\$1,519,058		Stationery, cs., 25	802					
			Tea, bxs., 30	300					
			Wicking, pkgs., 36	151					
			Mld wood, pkg., 19	250					
			Hides, cs., 10	1,288					
			Candles, cs., 10	1,400					
			Books, 2	2					
			Ptg matl, pkg., 1	1,065					
			Shoulders, lbs., 1985	397					
			Cabbages, crates, 130	130					
			Blackings, cs., 28	50					
			Woodr w, pkg., 209	1,098					
			Mld tw, bbls., 10	1,200					
			Rice, bgs., 600	4,005					
			Clocks, cs., 4	135					
			Match splints, cs., 6	100					
			Cement, bbls., 50	100					
			Bricks, 59,800	1,400					
			Paint, pkgs., 23	555					
			Plano, bbls., 9	250					
			Nails, hds., 53	2,365					
			Pork, bbls., 75	2,550					
			Glassware, cs., 7	164					
			Tallow, tcs., 4	187					
			Tongues, bbls., 6	150					
			Gum p'ck'g, bales, 1	180					
			Miscellaneous, 1	1,774					
				\$257,063					
				PORTO RICO.					
				Onions, bbls., 150	356				
				Apples, bbls., 25	131				
				Pine, bbls., 5	1,175				
				Pork, bbls., 50	1,140				
				Beef, bbls., 30	262				
				Hams, lbs., 2,245	516				
				Potatoes, bbls., 250	688				
				Bread, pkgs., 160	402				
					\$5,030				
					MEXICO.				
					Tobacco, hds., 14	4,485			
					GENOA.				
					650 Petroleum,				
					galls., 73,201	46,509			
					Varnish, bbls., 30	4,016			
					Beef, bbls., 30	825			
					Staves, 6,000	429			
					Rosin, bbls., 10	108			
					Mld iron, pkgs., 2	100			
					Tobacco, hhd, 1,112	282,738			
					Books, cs., 2	270			
					Clothing, cs., 1	262			
						\$985,276			
					HAVTI.				
					Pork, bbls., 630	18,400			
					Flour, bbls., 859	8,120			
					Codfish, qts., 474	3,860			
					Lard, lbs., 8,508	2,830			
					Tobacco, bales, 250	2,000			
					Bread, pkgs., 748	748			
					Hams, lbs., 2,160	582			
					Soap, bxs., 3,400	5,964			
					Lumber, ft, 124,992	4,855			
					Pkld codfish,	1,851			
					bbls., 160				
					Dried codfish,	300			
					bales, 600	375			
					Nails, kegs., 30	240			
					Butter, lbs., 1,436	598			
					Petroleum, gals., 500	850			
					Corn meal, bbls., 80	110			
					Beef, bbls., 13	207			
					Potatoes, bbls., 30	97			
					Hake, bbls., 1	117			
					Onions, bbls., 31	103			
					Candles, bxs., 18	182			
					Tea, pkgs., 1	37			
					Empty barrels, 100	288			
					Carts, 2	150			
					Iron safe, 1	200			
					Boards, ps., 108	205			
					Hardware, cs., 4	250			
					Exps pkgs., 1	408			
					Sugar, bxs., 15	481			
					Pepper, bgs., 10	116			
					Shingles, lbs., 756	533			

menement of navigation to and including the 7th of Dec., in the years indicated :

	1863. May 1.	1864. April 30.	1865. May 1.
Canals opened.....	1,546,000	1,084,300	981,300
Flour, bbls.....	23,069,400	15,465,600	9,998,400
Wheat, bush.....	20,560,100	10,352,400	18,116,700
Corn.....	3,180,300	3,485,900	4,262,000
Barley.....	12,354,800	12,167,500	10,486,900
Oats.....	438,400	620,300	1,081,400
Rye.....	.....	.....	505,000
Malt.....	86,300	70,700	9,851
Beef, bbls.....	281,700	58,400	15,109
Pork.....	3,701,900	579,600	1,273,100
Bacon, lbs.....	5,168,900	1,327,800	1,309,900
Butter.....	20,733,600	2,604,800	1,999,000
Lard.....	9,614,000	4,398,600	16,871,200
Cheese.....	429,200	1,225,100	635,500
Wool.....	.....	.....	.....

PORK PACKING AT THE WEST.—The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of Dec. 13th, states that it has received advices from reliable parties in all the Western States, and they agree that the farmers had not commenced moving their hogs to market, the current rates having fallen so far below their expectations. They suppose the decline to be the result of a combination among pork packers, and are unwilling to sell at these prices. Probably a considerable amount of pork will be packed by farmers themselves this season, owing to this belief.

The receipts of hogs at Cincinnati during the week until Monday were small, but there was a marked increase toward the close from this State and Indiana. From Kentucky the receipts were also fair. The hogs arriving are very heavy and unusually fat. The yield of lard exceeds anything before known, in some cases as high as 50 lbs. per hog.

The receipts at Cincinnati during the week, the season, and comparatively for some previous seasons, were as follows :

Total for the week.....	23,942
Previously reported.....	113,783
Total for the season.....	127,675
Same time in 1864.....	240,578
" in 1863.....	280,046
" in 1862.....	386,953
" in 1861.....	213,881

The market has been very dull for both the hog and its product during the week, and prices are rather lower, and to a great extent nominal. The decline in hogs has been quite large, and notwithstanding this there was but little disposition to buy even at the decline. Yesterday they sold at \$8 50 a \$9 gross, the buyer getting the benefit of slaughtering, and the sales were not made to regular packers, but to hog dealers, who are still doing the bulk of the packing. \$9 75 a \$10 net were as near the market rates as could be given.

CHICAGO.—The *Tribune* of Dec. 13th says :

"The receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours, compared with the receipts and shipments of the same period in 1864, were as follows :

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.
Sunday and Monday.....	990	16,730	1,060	307
Tues.....	1,375	10,135	1,231	2,268
Total.....	2,365	26,915	2,291	2,575
Same time last week.....	1,910	.....	.....	.....

The reported sales to-day foot up 2,000 head, ranging in price from \$8 75 to \$10. Of the 3,800 head which arrived at the various yards, nearly 2,000 remained unsold at sunset. The only operators of note were shippers, though city butchers took some lots, and one or two packers bought choice heavy hogs."

LONDON.—Baring's circular of Friday, Dec. 1st, quotes :

Our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been steady during the week, with a fair amount of business. Sugar quiet. Cotton dearer. Money in good demand.

SPELTHER steady at £22 5s@£22 10s.

COCOA—17 lots Jamaica brought 50s 6d for small red, 191 bags Trinidad were bought in at 66s@100s, 200 bags Grenada partly sold at 64s @70s, 70 bags Surinam at 66s. Of 200 bags Cuba the sound were bought in at 80s@100s.

COFFEE in small supply, and prices are firmly sustained.

COFFEE—Prices are still irregular, but there is more demand for Foreign; Chili Slab £96 10s@£97. Tough Cake and Tile £116, best Selected £119, Sheathing £121. Yellow Metal Sheathing 104d per lb.

HEMP—In Manila nothing to report, but holders firm. Russian, 290 tons St. Petersburg Clean at public sale, all faults, sold at £32@£33.

JUTE quiet, and of 6,100 bales offered barely one-half sold at a decline of 10s per ton, viz. from £16@£22 10s for common to fair, and from £13@£15 for rejections and inferior. 2,400 bales cuttings £7 10.

IRON—Welsh firm; Rail and Bars £7@£7. 10s f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pigs 58s 6d for mixed Nos. on Clyde.

LINSEED—Import for the week 21,604 qrs from the East Indies. The market continues firm, and Calcutta on spot commands 67s@67s 6d, Mirzapore and Patna 69s, and Bombay 70s. For arrival a fair business at 67s up to 68s for Calcutta, and 70s 6d for Bombay; four cargoes Black Sea on the coast sold at 65s@65s 6d, and several cargoes, on passage and for shipment, at 66s@66s 6d. Imports since 1st January 488,281 qrs against 464,856 qrs last year.

LINSEED CAKES—The advance is fully maintained. New York in barrels £10. 10s@£10. 15s.

NAVAL STORES—The demand for Spirits Turpentine is large at 46s 6d @47s on the spot, and 47s to arrive. Petroleum is again dearer, and 8s 9d paid for Pennsylvanian.

RICE very dull—Some fine white Bengal sold at 16s.

OILS—Fish: Spermin quiet at £117 for American, and £118 for Colonial; pale Southern £48. 10s@£49; £51 has been paid for Seal, and £54@£55 for Cod. Linseed steady with buyers on the spot at 38s 6d.

RUM steady—150 puns Berbice sold at 1s 7½, and 150 puns Jamaica at 3s 9d for good.

SALTPETRE in limited demand—560 bags Bengal sold at 25s for 4 and 3 per cent, also 173 cases 484 bags Kurrache at 18s@19 for 5½ to 43½ per cent, 20s for 37½ to 36½, 23s@23s 6d for 12½ to 9½, and 24s for 4½ per cent refraction.

SPICES—Pepper: Black; 1,500 bags Singapore partly sold at 8½d; 800 bags Penang realised 3½@3½d. 20 cases nutmegs were chiefly bought in at 2s for mid (86 to the lb.) 10 cases mid red mace were withdrawn at 1s 6d. 350 bags Pimento sold at 3d. 320 bags Zanzibar cloves found buyers from 3½d@3½d; 10 cases Penang were held for 1s 3d. 180 cases Cassia Lignea were bought in from 105s@106s for good seconds. 280 barrels Jamaica ginger sold from 75s@106s for mid to fine bold. 90 bales Ceylon cinnamon were bought in from 2s 2d@2s 6d for firsts.

SUGAR—The market is quiet at barely last week's prices.

LEAD firm at £21 5s@£21 10s for common pig.

TEA market steady at about previous prices. Oolongs out of recent arrivals command full rates. For green teas former prices barely supported. Good common Congou 1s 1d@1s 1½d per lb.

TIN—Prices of English advanced 2s per cwt; blocks 102s, bars 103s, refined 105s. Straits 96s@97s, cash.

LIVERPOOL.—We have the subjoined report, by the *Java*, with dates to Dec. 2.

BEEF—The high price of New checks business, and is in favor of Old. Prime Mess 30s@35s.

PORK—Irish is plentiful and cheaper. Prime Mess 75s@90s.

BACON—2s per cwt lower, with a very small inquiry. Danish Cumberland Cut is selling on the East Coast at 50s@56s as in quality. Ham scarcely asked for, and nominal at about 65s.

CHEESE—Extra fine Factories are dearer, but secondary qualities can be had on easier terms. Middling to fine 40s@56s.

BUTTER—Dull.

TALLOW—The demand has been extremely limited, and prices of all descriptions are lower. In London P. Y. C. has declined fully 1s 6d per cwt. The closing quotations are, for delivery, in all this month, 48s 6d to 49s and Spring 49s 3d to 49s 6d.

PETROLEUM—To complete contracts for delivery in November 3s 3d to 3s 8d has been paid for Refined Pennsylvanian, but to arrive, 3,500 barrels sold at 3s 1d. Spirits are retailed at 1s 10d to 2s.

CHINA.—The following table shows the exports of Teas to the United States for three months ending Sept. 30, being the first of the season.

Ship's Name.	Bound to.	Black.	Total Green.	Total Black & Green.
Surprise.....	New York	.....	916,643	916,643
Azelia.....	do	312,800	.....	312,800
Panama.....	do	61,080	.....	61,080
J. W. Seaver.....	do	.....	113,115	113,115

Tot'l from 1st June to 30th Sept. 1865	373,880	1,029,758	1,403,638
Corresponding period, 1864-65	3,861,790	785,232	4,647,022
Do. 1863-64	3,869,420	1,609,578	4,977,998
Do. 1862-63	4,953,081	2,288,338	7,241,740

Sailed Since.	New York	Black.	Total Green.	Total Black & Green.
Douglas Castle.....	.....	692,600	.....	692,600
Glen Aros.....	do	804,000	.....	804,000

COTTON.

The market has been subject to the usual variety of contending influences. To support prices we have had more movement, partly speculative, in Cotton goods, a speculative feeling in the raw material and favorable foreign news by the *Java* leading to a slight export demand. On the contrary, to depress prices, we have had continued heavy receipts at this market, as well as at the Southern ports, scarcity of freight room to Europe, and, most potent of all, the advance in the rate of assurance to five per cent. The severe losses by fire in our cotton warehouses have compelled an advance of premium in self-protection. Probably, the improved prospects of the next planting season (American energy and tact overcoming the formidable difficulties that were presenting themselves) were not without a depressing influence.

The receipts of cotton at this market for eight days ending last evening (Thursday) were as follows :

From	Bales.	From	Bales
New Orleans.....	4,134	South Carolina.....	1,225
Galveston.....	2,628	North Carolina.....	3,376
Mobile.....	825	Norfolk, Baltimore, &c.....	1,857
Florida.....	4,166	Per Railroad.....	7,706
Savannah.....	5,625	Foreign ports.....	...

Total for the week.....	31,592
Previously reported.....	501,089

Since July 1.....	532,681
Same time last year.....	94,060

The exports of cotton from this port last week were as follows:

To Liverpool.....bales.	5,949
To Havre.....	2,090
To Hamburg.....	580
To Bremen.....	53
To Glasgow.....	2

Total for the week.....	8,674
Previously reported.....	152,192

Since July 1st.....	160,866
Same time last year.....	8,895
Sales of the past week.....	25,000
Stock on hand Dec. 15.....	220,000

The fluctuations have amounted to four cents. per lb., but the close shows very little change from last week. The following are quotations:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, per lb.....	39	39	39	39
Good Ordinary.....	41	41	41	42
Low Middling.....	46	46	47	48
Middling.....	49	49	50	50
Good Middling.....	51	52	53	54
Middling fair.....	..	..	..	..

We subjoin some of the latest reports and statistics from the Southern markets:

SAVANNAH, Dec. 9.—The following is the statement for the past week:

	Uplands.	Sea Island.
Stock Sept. 1.....	3,724	281
Received this week.....	4,919	225
Received previously.....	61,799	2,814
Total.....	70,442	3,270
Exported since Sept. 1st.....	59,686	2,981
Stock on hand Dec. 8, 1865.....	756	289

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—Arrived since the 1st instant, of Louisiana and Mississippi 10,708 bales, Mobile 319, Texas 1,679; together 12,706 bales. Cleared since the 1st instant, for Liverpool 8,229 bales, Havre 2,554, Boston 1,948, New York 1,444; together 9,175 bales. Stock in warehouses and on shipboard not cleared on the 5th instant 140,463 bales. Comparative arrivals, exports, and stocks of cotton at New Orleans for ten years, from September 1, each year, to date:

Year.	Arrivals.	Exports.	Stocks.
1865.....	289,156	231,982	140,463
1864.....	13,766	12,353	5,988
1863.....	45,143	38,823	7,981
1862.....	1,813	1,598	..
1861.....	1,789	..	11,907
1860.....	811,661	547,205	338,390
1859.....	964,107	558,047	434,082
1858.....	785,614	490,779	325,065
1857.....	570,973	289,483	288,311
1856.....	723,238	416,177	314,058

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—Cotton active; sales to-day 5,000 bales, at 46c@47c for middling. Checks on New York $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent premium. Gold firm at 147 $\frac{1}{2}$. Freights unchanged. Stock of cotton on hand, 146,000 bales.

We have received the circular of Messrs. Neill Bros. & Co. of New Orleans, of which we had a telegraphic summary a few days ago. The following are the figures (we cannot make room for the text) by which their estimate is reached.

	Old.	New.	Total.	Delivered till date.	Estimate interior.
North & South Carolina.....	90,000	20,000	110,000	60,000	50,000
Georgia and Florida.....	300,000	30,000	330,000	99,000	231,000
Mobile.....	360,000	40,000	400,000	222,000	178,000
New Orleans.....	640,000	60,000	700,000	431,000	269,000
Texas.....	90,000	100,000	190,000	72,000	118,000
Memphis, Nashville, New York and all North not already counted.....	170,000	150,000	320,000	..	..
Of which rec'd at N. Y. ..	..	..	..	116,000	..
Estim'd at other points*.....	..	..	..	90,000	114,000
	1,650,000	400,000	2,050,000	1,090,000	960,000

Our estimate of the total of old and new is therefore 2,000,000 to 2,100,000 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 9.—The following is the weekly statement:

The receipts during the past week have been 15,510 bales, as follows: From the Alabama River, 5,277 bales; from Bigbee, 2,782; from Warrior, 857, and by railroads 6,594, against — bales for the corresponding week last year. The exports have been 17,916, viz: To Liverpool 10,805, to New York 4,281, to Providence 1,770, and to New Orleans 1,060 bales, against — last year. The stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared is 64,309 bales, against — at the same time last year. Sales of the week 3,100 bales. Middling, 46c@47c.

* Say, stock at Memphis (35,000), Nashville (5,000), receipts at St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and deliveries to spinners at Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and throughout the West.

Stock on hand 1st September, 1865.....bales	24,290
Received this week.....	15,510
Received previously.....	161,097—
	176,607

Exported this week.....	17,916
Exported previously.....	115,205
Burned and lost.....	3,467—
	136,588

Stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared Dec. 8, 1865. 64,309

GALVESTON, Nov. 25th.—The following is the statement for the past week:

	This Year.	1860-61.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1865.....	13,857	3,168
Received at this Port this week.....	5,432	4,528
Received at this port previously.....	45,918	44,524
Received at other ports.....	6,593	5,010
Total.....	71,800	57,280

Exported to Great Britain to date.....	10,638
Exported to New Orleans.....	18,808
Exported to New York.....	21,055
Exported to Boston.....	1,125
On hand and on shipboard not cleared..	20,174
	20,528

Dec. 2d.—Cotton is still coming in freely, and we are informed that the stations along the lines of the railroads are crowded with cotton, much of which has been waiting for its turn of shipment. Market very dull—unsettled. Middlings 29@30 gold. Exchange: New York sight, par to 1 per cent discount; sterling exchange 145@155. Specie is dull at 148@149 for gold, and 144@145 for silver. Freights 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pence to Liverpool; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to New York.

LIVERPOOL.—By the steamship Java we have the Liverpool circular of December 1. We quote:

The market has continued animated throughout the week, and prices have daily advanced, until at the close quotations of American are raised $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a lb. per lb., the general market being also dearer. This recovery in prices has been brought about by the growing impression that the supplies in the Southern States are much less than have hitherto been supposed, the prevailing opinions now being that at the close of the war there were only about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions merchantable bales cotton, and that the present crop will only reach about 400,000 bales. In Manchester business has also improved, though many goods and yarn buyers are still timid operators.

	Uplands.	Texas.	Orleans.	Sea Islands.
Ordinary.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @19d	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @19d	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @19d	36@..d
Good Ordinary.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ @20d	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ @20d	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ @20d	..
Low Middling.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ @..d	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ @..d	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ @..d	..
Middling.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ @..d	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ @..d	21 @..d	33@..d
Good Middling.....	21 @..d	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ @21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ @..d	..
Middling Fair.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ @..d	22 @..d	22 @..d	..
Fair.....	..@..d	..@..d	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ @..d	40@..d

	Trade.	Export.	Specula- tion.	Total this week.	Total this year.	Same time 1864.
American.....	10,350	2,290	7,300	20,440	349,240	245,090
East Indian.....	28,650	12,850	7,700	49,200	1,865,240	1,372,160
Brazilian.....	5,600	2,400	1,880	9,780	319,850	195,980
Egyptian.....	8,510	500	730	9,740	483,960	323,100
Other sorts.....	5,090	1,900	80	7,070	383,830	413,630
Total.....	53,100	19,940	18,190	96,230	3,407,710	2,549,960

	Imports To this week.	To this date 1865.	To this date 1864.	Stocks This day.	Same date 1864.
American.....	29,343	363,295	188,435	115,100	26,310
East Indian.....	16,752	1,029,352	1,120,925	145,740	353,280
Brazilian.....	5,548	298,497	188,651	36,580	12,820
Egyptian.....	2,444	385,613	279,477	40,390	15,390
Other sorts.....	240	228,026	353,982	18,400	91,990
Total.....	54,327	2,304,783	2,131,471	356,210	499,800

A report to the evening of the 2d says the sales for two days were 35,000 bales, of which 20,000 bales on Saturday, the 2d, including 7,000 bales for export, at a further partial advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., the market closing firm and buoyant.

BREADSTUFFS.

The market has been irregular. Until Wednesday, trade was very dull and the tendency strongly downward. The news by the City of Boston and the Java, and the advance in gold, which set in simultaneously, have changed the whole aspect of the market. There has been a speculative movement at the West, and a large proportion of the stocks in this market have been withdrawn from sale. The business at the steadily advancing prices since Wednesday has been but moderate, but a large export demand prevails at the prices current early in the week.

Flour continues to come forward freely by rail, but there has been a recovery in prices of 25 to 50 cents per bbl. for the regular brands. Those less known, such as low and medium extra Western have improved little. The demand is good, both for export and home consumption. The export demand is quite general, embracing the West Indies and Brazil, as well as the Liverpool mar-

ket, while the common extra Westerns are taken for the Southern States. A decline in the receipts is predicted soon; although rates of freight over the railways leading to the West, are now much below the average.

Wheat has improved within the past two days from seven to fifteen cents per bushel. The greater improvement is in the low grades of spring, which have been most depressed. They are taken for export to Great Britain. In the finer grades of Red the advance is nearly nominal, as there is only a limited milling demand for them, and choice Springs do not bring their relative value. A decline in freight has favored the export movement. The deliveries at this market are now suspended for the season. They may be resumed to a limited extent by rail and the southern steamers. The wheat market may be said to be in some danger from the excess of flour, and sales at such low prices as will compel our local millers to stop grinding. Some of them have already done so, in which case, the present considerable stock—say about four million bushels—could only find a market through exportation.

Corn has moved freely for export, and with a decline in freights prices have advanced one cent. The receipts of Western corn have now ceased, and but very small quantities of corn grown on the Atlantic coast is reaching the market. The stock, however, is large. Oats have improved. Rye declined 10a15c per bushel, when that pressing upon the market was cleared off and there is now a better feeling. Barley and Barley Malt are doing better, and Peas are firm.

The following are the closing quotations, showing some advance on last week:

Flour, Superfine State and Western. . . per bbl.	\$7 10 @ \$7 50
do Extra State.	8 00 @ 8 50
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.	8 50 @ 8 75
do Extra Western, common to good.	8 00 @ 10 60
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis.	11 00 @ 15 00
do Southern, supers.	9 00 @ 10 25
do Southern, fancy and extra.	10 50 @ 15 50
do Canada, common to choice extra.	8 15 @ 11 50
do Rye Flour, fine and superfine.	5 75 @ 6 25
do Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.	4 25 @ 4 60
Wheat, Chicago Spring. per bushel	1 65 @ 1 80
do Milwaukee Club.	1 70 @ 1 85
do Red Winter.	2 00 @ 2 25
do Amber State and Michigan.	2 55 @ 2 43
Corn, Western Mixed.	90 @ 97
do Western Yellow.	98 @ 100
Rye.	95 @ 1 10
Oats, Western.	50 @ 58
do State.	62 @ 63
Barley.	1 00 @ 1 20
do Malt.	1 35 @ 1 45
Beans, new white.	2 30 @ 2 80
Peas, Canada.	1 30 @ 1 35

The movement in Breadstuffs at this market has been as follows:

	1865.			1864.		
	Past week.	Prev. week.	Since Jan. 1.	Week end.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 13.	Dec. 13.
Flour bbls.	124,322	153,100	3,518,990	92,300	4,032,195	
Corn Meal, bbls.	4,665	3,450	274,820	5,175	361,925	
Wheat, bush.	526,685	495,990	9,156,505	141,760	13,077,135	
Corn, bush.	384,765	872,215	15,458,445	42,995	7,201,820	
Rye, bush.	81,305	160,830	885,355	2,620	485,490	
Barley, &c., bush.	142,865	182,970	2,974,080	62,335	2,302,965	
Oats, bush.	378,210	336,895	8,657,635	355,940	11,358,990	

EXPORTS.

	1865.			1864.		
	Past week.	Prev. w'k.	Since Jan. 1.	Week end.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 13.	Dec. 13.
Flour, bbls.	28,670	37,220	1,292,110	18,180	1,978,980	
Corn Meal, bbls.	2,985	2,780	113,730	470	100,850	
Wheat, bush.	76,065	101,845	2,114,180	39,030	11,742,975	
Corn, bush.	224,930	193,925	3,777,750	3,670	763,910	
Rye, bush.			155,495			

CHICAGO.—The receipts for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 9, 1865, were as follows:

	RECEIPTS.					
	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.	Rye, bus.	Barley, bus.
Total.	20,185	209,972	65,700	82,952	10,770	99,768
Cor. week '64.	11,608	81,950	56,715	141,838	13,625	11,000

The shipments for the week ending Dec. 9, were as follows:

	SHIPMENTS.					
	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
Total.	11,209	28,648	22,950	40,618	5,351	1,803
Cor. week '64.	4,018	650	60,598	96,070	1,100	1,020

The market has undergone a sharp speculative advance, closing unsettled.

MILWAUKEE.—A material falling off in receipts of wheat during the past week, at this point, will be noted by reference to our table

below. Deliveries, however, continue fair, averaging fully 55,000 bushels per day, against 10,000 the corresponding week last year; and the stock in store now is not far from 800,000 bushels, while the quality of the wheat now received continues fully up to the standard of previous seasons.

DAILY RECEIPTS OF WHEAT BY RAIL FOR WEEK.

	1865.	1864.
Monday.	57,510	23,048
Tuesday.	77,571	13,633
Wednesday.	68,533	14,047
Thursday.		(holiday.)
Friday.	71,810	9,503
Saturday.	60,195	2,430
Total, one week.	335,419	62,681

Since the Java's news transpired, No. 1 wheat has advanced 10 a 12c per bushel, closing to-day, (15th Dec.,) at \$1 35—the movement mainly speculative.

LIVERPOOL.—We have mail dates to Dec. 2, which report that the corn trade has been firmer in tone, and although the business has not been large during the week, prices are steadier. At our market to-day wheat recovered 1d a 2d per cental. Indian corn 6d dearer with good demand. Flour more firmly held.

QUOTATIONS.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat, Red Chicago. per 100 lbs.	9	8	@	10 0
do Red Milwaukee and Iowa.	10	0	@	10 6
do Red Western Winter.	10	0	@	10 6
Flour.				nominal.
Indian Corn, Mixed. per 480 lbs.	29	6	@	30 0
do Yellow.	30	0	@	30 6
do White.	32	0	@	32 6

FARMER'S DELIVERIES.

Week ending 25th November, 1865.	70,904 qrs. at 46s. 10d
Same time 1864.	107,836 " 38s. 8d.
Imports.	Wheat. Qrs. Brls. Flour. Sacks. Ind. corn. Qrs.
United States and Canada.	5,442 833 20,456
Total for week.	9,519 833 2,361 21,404
Total since 1st January.	454,033 93,804 323,095 399,456
Same time 1864.	1,448,159 566,766 334,696 241,224

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The improved tone noticed in the dry goods market last week has assumed a steady firmness and an increased activity. The long period of inactivity waiting for lower prices cleared the country of goods, and as soon as prices touched bottom a fresh demand sprung up, and the consequence is, that goods are not only very firm at previous quotations, but have advanced one to three cents per yard on many styles. At the close of last week prices softened a little, and standards were sold at 31 a 31½ cents, but the market has recovered fully, and standard browns are firm at 32. The firmness in the cotton market may have had some effect, but the small stock of goods in the interior is the principal cause of the renewed activity. Already agents are talking of rapid advances in prices, and it will not be strange to see goods again very high, and the operations of the past few weeks enacted over again. A little timely caution may keep a steady remunerative trade all winter, but it seems of little use to caution even those most interested.

BROWN SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS are quite active in first hands, and a large amount of goods has been sold during the week, causing an increased firmness and slight advance from the nett prices of last week. Standards are very firm at 32 cents. Amoskeag A, Stark A, Lawrence C, Indian Head A, Appleton A, and Amory are held at 32. Indian Head B are 27, do. E 48 inch 45, Nashua extra A 36 inch 30, do. fine C 40 inch 30, Wachusett sheetings 31½, Indian Orchard W is quoted at 25, one cent higher, do. B B 33 inch 26, do. C 37 inch 27, do. N 36 inch 28, and A 40 inch 29. Massachusetts A 4 4 sell at 28½, do. B 4 4 27½, Medford 31, New Market 33 inch 25, and 36 inch 27½. Atlantic A 37 inch sells at 32, P A and A H 37 inch at 31½, do. heavy shirtings A V 30 inch 27, do. A G 26, do. fine sheetings A L 36½ inch 26, and P L 36½ inch 26, do. shirting P E 33 inch 24, do. D 28, and E 24.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS are steady and moderately active and firm. Prices vary but little from last week on the best grades, while less desirable ones are 1 a 2½c higher. New York Mills is held at 45, the same as at the close of last week, Waltham K 92 inch sells at 60c, 2½c higher than last week, Amoskeag A 37 inch 37c, Bartlett Steam Mills 33 inch 31c, do 5-4 37½c, do 7-8 28½, do 4-4 33½c, Newmarket 36 inch 31c, Kent, River 16c, Uxbridge imperial 4-4 32½c, White Rock 36 inch 37½c, Canoe 27 inch 18½c.

CORSET JEANS are steady at the concessions of last week. Newmarket colored sell at 31½c, and Indian Orchard 32½c. •

COTTON FLANNELS are very dull, and sales could not be made to any extent even at a reduced figure. Columbia is named at 27½c, a reduction of 2½c from last week. Mount Vernon 26c, 4c off from last week, Nashua A 30c, 2c reduction, Manchester brown 32c, 4c. less, and Falls 27½c, 2½c off.

PRINT CLOTHS are more steady, but not active. Prices range at 17 a 17½c for 64x64. The sales at Providence for the week were 39,000 pieces, at 17c for 64x64 on hand, and 16½ for future delivery.

PRINTS are firm and more active, especially for dark colors, and most makes are ¼ a 1c higher. Garners are held at 27c, Amoskeag pink 26c, do purple 25c, dark 24c, light 25c, Mourning 23½. Swiss Ruby 25c, Duchess B 22c, Lowell dark 22½c, do light 23½c, Wamsutta 21c, do light 22c, Empire 18c, Merimack W 26c, D 25c, Columbia full Madders 21, Glen Cove full Madders 19c, Wauregan fancies 23c, do Rubies 24c, do pinks and purples 24c, American Madder 25c, Spragues Nationals 24½c, do purples 33c, Madders, rubies and solid colors 25½c, blue and white and shirting 25½c, blue and orange 27½c.

GINGHAMS are very quiet even at low figures. Louisiana plaids 34c, Lancaster 27c, Glasgow 26c.

STRIPES AND TICKS are more active, and there seems an established tone to the market. Amoskeag A C A ticks 32 inch are held at 80c, the same as last week, Albany 22c, Pittsfield 22c, Willow Brook 36 inch 27½, do 32 inch 22½c, Atlantic 36 inch 60c, do 7-8 45c, Chattanooga 26c, Passaic 7-8 32c, Peabody 33c, Sacondale 20c, and Henry Clay 30, American stripes 3-3 are sold at 27c, do 6-3 28c, Amoskeag 3 3 50c.

DENIMS are in better demand, and prices are a little firmer. Amoskeags were sold at 55, and Manchester 40.

DRILLS are not so active and hardly as firm. Amoskeag brown are offered at 32, Stark 30, Globe Steam Mills 27½.

CAMBRICS are firmer and better prices are obtained. Saratoga sell at 20, Milton Mills 21, Harmony brown thin shades 21, Fancy brand 18.

MOUSLIN DELAINES are more active and firmer, though there has been but slight advance in prices. Hamilton and Manchester are sold at 30c., Manchester all wool 52½.

LINSEYS are in some demand, but rather irregular. White Rock are sold at 40, Irwin & Stenson's at 45.

CLOTHS are dull and sales are nominal for immediate use. Cotton warps are held at \$2 25 for No. 1, \$2 15 for No. 2, and \$2 05 for No. 3. Utica all wool beavers \$3 50 for light weight, and \$3 75 for heavy. Glenham Co. C. W. Tricuts \$1 75, Union Blacks \$2 a \$2 50.

CASSIMERES are quiet and irregular. Spring styles are not yet fully in market. Broadbrook all wool fancies range from \$1 75 a \$2 25, Millville \$2 25 a \$3 for all wool, and \$2 25 a \$2 75 for silk mixtures. Merchants' Woollen Co. do. are held at \$2 50 for 3-4 and \$5 for 6-4; Rochester grey \$1 40; Dighton's cassimere \$2 50 for plain; Suffolk Mills do. \$1 50 a \$2 25 for ¼ and \$4 75 a \$5 25 for 6-40; plough, loom and anvil do. 67½.

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS are very quiet and confined to immediate use.

CARPETS are steady, and with light stocks prices are firm. The Lowell Co.'s Ingrain sell at \$1 60 for superfine, \$1 75 for extra superfine, and \$2 15 for imperial three-ply; the Hartford Co.'s \$1 60 for medium superfine, \$1 75 for superfine, \$2 07½ for imperial three-ply, and \$2 24 for extra three-ply; Brussels \$3 45 for 8 fr., \$2 55 for 4 fr., and \$2 65 for 5 fr.

LINEN GOODS are steady and prices without change. Linen crash brings \$16 a \$21, and Huckabuck 25 for bleached and 23 for unbleached.

HOOP SKIRTS are in steady demand and are sold at good prices. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic 20 to 50 Hoops 87½c. a \$1 05; Empress trail \$1 25, S. T. & A. T. Meyers IXL 1½ inch 55c. a 80c., 3 inch 70c. a \$1 10.

FOREIGN GOODS are still very quiet, though there will necessarily be sympathy with the increased domestic trade. The auction sales have been less animated, and most kinds of goods have sold low.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Dec. 14, 1865, and the corresponding weeks of 1863 and 1864, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 14, 1865.			
	1862.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of wool...	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
do cotton...	305 100,307	70 22,384	1483 668,310
do silk...	185 171,606	62 23,571	302 297,790
do flax...	788 173,502	353 62,599	1367 368,144
Miscellaneous dry goods.	381 93,443	135 22,258	473 175,450
Total	2646 \$668,627	630 \$135,922	4888 \$1,875,403

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING

THE SAME PERIOD.			
Manufactures of wool...	214 \$67,471	334 \$136,224	122 \$55,553
do cotton...	93 24,458	123 39,068	106 35,263
do silk...	27 34,974	36 26,949	48 67,339
do flax...	123 31,347	362 92,614	106 35,560
Miscellaneous dry goods.	1 263	761 33,073	22 3,133
Total	458 \$158,513	1618 \$327,958	404 \$197,303
Add ent'd for consump'n	2646 868,627	630 135,922	4888 1,875,403
Total th'wn upon mark't	3104 \$1,027,140	2246 \$463,880	5292 \$2,072,711

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool...	576 \$223,212	116 \$28,899	848 \$389,313
do cotton...	303 79,256	159 59,135	677 241,046
do silk...	87 96,047	26 27,069	126 151,946
do flax...	270 58,914	194 55,906	633 199,856
Miscellaneous dry goods.	54 17,235	34 10,079	27 19,979
Total	1190 \$474,664	529 \$181,088	2313 \$1,002,145
Add ent'd for consump'n	2646 868,627	630 135,922	4888 1,875,403
Total entered at the port.	3836 \$1,343,291	1159 \$317,010	7201 \$2,877,548

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending Dec. 14, 1865:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.			
Woolens...	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Carpetings...	325 66,852	296 135,766	59 14,421
Cloths...	65 36,606	3 1,561	8 3,453
Blankets...	146 17,259	11 4,141	123 59,987
Shawls...	11 5,730	2 1,014	
Total			1438 \$638,340

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.			
Cottons...	388 \$144,088	14 5,382	124 30,636
Colored...	123 88,705	11 6,589	443 108,071
Prints...	67 21,631	13 3,806	
Ginghams...	3 1,078	6 2,602	
Emb'd mus'n...	13 6,756	53 17,355	
Total			1258 \$395,649

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.			
Silks...	91 \$199,466	14 10,398	14 9,099
Satin...	1 834	5 2,676	11 1,439
Crapes...	13 9,323	4 5,777	2 1,044
Plushes...	3 7,757	12 7,345	
Velvets...	13 11,309	23 25,018	
Ribbons...	41 32,082	35 15,443	
Total			303 \$297,790

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.			
Linens...	1091 \$313,838	10 8,918	62 19,077
Linen & cot...	6 1,775	30 13,357	78 11,169
Total			1367 \$368,144

MISCELLANEOUS.			
Leath gloves...	34 \$36,048	66 46,391	47 7,963
Kid gloves...	30 19,725	3 470	30 5,783
Mating...	78 2,847	2 2	
Oil cloth...	13 2,132	30 13,340	
Clothing...	51 8,173	109 32,170	
Total			473 \$175,480

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.			
Woolens...	43 \$18,165	1 163	2 374
Cloths...	1 522	5 5,075	20 9,679
Carpeting...	5 1,335	40 20,345	
Total			122 \$55,553

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.			
Cottons...	32 \$12,230	7 1,797	3 1,529
Colored...	61 18,895	3 1,589	2 259
Total			106 \$35,368

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.			
Silks...	27 \$51,894	16 12,499	1 422
Velvets...	2 1,099	2 1,535	
Total			48 \$67,389

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.			
Linens...	92 \$30,656	1 1,118	7 1,998
Linen & cot...	4 792	Handk'chiefs. 2 1,291	
Total			106 \$35,960

MISCELLANEOUS.			
Straw goods...			21 2,360
Suspenders and elastics...			1 873
Total			22 \$3,133

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.			
Woolens...	193 \$93,860	14 2,189	7 3,737
Cloths...	20 10,239	33 23,854	6 1,959
Carpeting...	43 13,245	357 166,216	175 74,029
Total			548 \$389,313

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.			
Cottons...	296 \$117,226	5 1,988	50 15,398
Colored...	132 48,315	12 5,623	
Prints...	166 50,738	6 1,768	
Total			577 \$241,046

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.			
Silks...	55 \$94,605	33 24,731	10 6,294
Crapes...	5 5,542	14 12,937	1 910
Plushes...	1 553	3 3,730	4 2,644
Total			126 \$151,946

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.			
Linens...	591 \$177,490	1 1,024	9 2,388
Linens & cot...	12 2,971	22 16,083	
Total			635 \$199,856

MISCELLANEOUS.			
Leath gloves...	1 393	Embroideries 3 2,812	23 16,774
Total			27 \$19,979

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

W. All goods deposited in public stores or bonded warehouses must be withdrawn therefrom, or the duties thereon paid within one year from the date of the original importation, but may be withdrawn by the owner for exportation to Foreign Countries, or may be transhipped to any port of the Pacific, or Western Coast of the United States, at any time before the expiration of three years from the date of the original importation, such goods on arrival at a Pacific or Western port, to be subject to the same rules and regulations as if originally imported there; any goods remaining in public store or bonded warehouse beyond three years shall be regarded as abandoned to the Government, and sold under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Merchandise upon which duties have been paid may remain in warehouse in custody of the officers of the customs at the expense and risk of the owners of said merchandise, and if exported directly from said custody to a Foreign Country within three years, shall be entitled to return duties, proper evidence of such merchandise having been landed abroad to be furnished to the collector by the importer, one per centum of said duties to be retained by the Government.

W. In addition to the duties noted below, a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. ad val. is levied on all imports under flags that have no reciprocal treaties with the United States.

W. On all goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth or produce of Countries East of the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from places this side of the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of 10 per cent. ad val. is levied in addition to the duties imposed on any such articles when imported directly from the place or places of their growth or production; Raw Cotton and Raw Silk excepted.

The ton is in all cases to be 2,240 lb.

Ashe—Duty: 15 per cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces, free.

Pot, 1st sort..... 100 lb @ 10 75
Pearl, 1st sort..... 11 50 @ ..

Anchor—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb.
Of 200 lb and upward..... 11 1/2 @ ..

Beeswax—Duty: 20 per cent ad val.
American yellow..... 48 @ 49

Bones—Duty: on invoice 10 per cent.
Rio Grande shin..... 85 00 @ ..

Bread—Duty: 30 per cent ad val.
Pilot..... 54 @ ..
Navy..... 44 @ ..
Crackers..... 10 @ 15

Breadstuffs—See special report.

Bristles—Duty: 15 cents; hogs hair, 1 per lb.
American, gray and white..... 60 @ 2 25

Butter and Cheese—Duty: 4 cents. Produce of British North American Provinces, free.

The Butter market has been unsettled with increased receipts and a downward tendency for poorer grades. Cheese is more steady.

Butter—

N. Y., Welch tubs, strictly fine..... 44 @ 48
do do fair to good..... 35 @ 40
do do Perkins, str. fine, yel..... 46 @ 50
do do 1/2 fir. tubs, strictly fine..... 48 @ 50
do do com. to good..... 40 @ 46
Pa. fine dairy packed, yellow..... 38 @ 40
do do firkins, finer kinds, do..... 33 @ 35
do do common to medium..... 25 @ 30
West. ke erve, good to fine, yel..... 32 @ 35
do do com. to medium..... 25 @ 30
Southern Ohio..... 25 @ 30
Canada, uniform and fine..... 34 @ 36
do ordinary, mixed..... 25 @ 30
Mich. Ill., Ind. & Wis. g. to f. yel..... 30 @ 33
do do com. to med..... 25 @ 30

Cheese—

Factory made dairies..... 17 1/2 @ 19
Farm dairies..... 16 @ 15 1/2
do do common..... 14 @ 15
English dairy..... 23 @ 25
Vermont dairy..... 15 @ 14 1/2

Candles—Duty: tallow, 2 1/2; spermaceti and wax, 8; stearine and adamantine, 3 cents per lb.

Sperm..... 42 @ 45
do patent..... 52 @ 55
Refined sperm, city..... 42 @ 45
Stearic..... 33 @ 34
Adamantine..... 25 @ 28

Cement—Rosendale..... 2 00 @ ..

Chains—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb.
One inch and upward..... 84 @ 9

Coal—Duty: bituminous, \$1 25 per ton of 28 bushels, 80 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 cents per 28 bushels of 80 lb per bushel.

Liverpool Orrel..... 16 00 @ ..
Liverpool House Canal..... 22 00 @ 23 00
Anthracite..... 13 00 @ 13 50

Cocoa—Duty: 3 cents per lb.

Caracas..... 27 1/2 @ 30
Maracaibo (gold)..... 20 @ 21
Guayaquil (gold)..... 20 @ 21

Coffee—Duty: When imported direct in American or equalized vessels from the place of its growth or production; also, the growth of countries this side of the Cape of Good Hope when imported indirectly in American or equalized vessels, 5 cents per lb; all other 10 per cent ad valorem in addition.

Coffee has been quiet and prices have slightly declined during the week.

Rio, prime, duty paid..... 20 1/2 @ ..
do good..... 19 1/2 @ 20
do fair..... 18 1/2 @ 19
do ordinary..... 17 1/2 @ 18
do fair to good cargoes..... 18 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Java, mats and bags..... 27 @ 29

Maracaibo..... 21 @ 28 1/2
Laguayra..... 21 1/2 @ 23
St. Domingo..... 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2

Copper—Duty: pig, bar, and ingot, 2 1/2; old copper 2 cents per lb; manufactured, 30 per cent ad val; sheathing copper and yellow metal, in sheets 42 inches long and 14 inches wide, weighing 14 @ 34 oz. per square foot, 3 1/2 cents per lb. All cash.

Copper is unsettled and has been less firm during the week but closes more steady.

Sheathing, new..... 55 @ ..
Sheathing, &c., old..... 35 @ ..
Sheathing, yellow..... 40 @ 40
Bolts..... 35 @ 35
Braziers..... 35 @ 35
Baltimore..... 40 @ 41
Detroit..... 41 @ 42
Portage Lake..... 40 @ 41

Cordage—Duty: tarred, 8; untarred Manila, 2 1/2; other untarred, 3 1/2 cents per lb.

Manila, Amer. made..... 26 @ 27
Tarred Russia..... 19 @ ..
Tarred American..... 19 @ ..
Bolt Rope, Russia..... 30 @ 30

Corks—Duty, 50 per cent ad val.

Regular, quarts..... 52 @ 54
Short Tapers..... 40 @ 41
Mineral..... 54 @ 56
Phial..... 10 @ 50

Cotton—See special report.

Drugs and Dyes—Duty: Alcohol, 40 cents per gallon; Aloe, 6 cents per lb; Alum, 60 cents per 100 lb; Argols, 6 cents per lb; Arsenic and Assafetida, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 30 per cent ad val; Balsam Capivi, 20; Balsam Peru, 50 cents per lb; Callisaya Bark, 30 per cent ad val; Bi Carb. Soda, 14; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 cents per lb; Bleaching Powder, 30 cents per 100 lb; Refined Borax, 10 cents per lb; Crude Brimstone, 45; Roll Brimstone, 10 per ton; Flor Sulphur, 20 per ton, and 15 per cent ad val; Crude Camphor, 30; Refined Camphor, 40 cents per lb; Carb. Ammonia, 20 per cent ad val; Cardamoms and Cantharides, 50 cents per lb; Castor Oil, \$1 per gallon; Chlorate Potash, 6; Caustic Soda, 14; Citric Acid, 10; Coppers, 4; Cream Tartar, 10; Cubebs, 10 cents per lb; Cutch, 10; Chamomile Flowers, 20 per cent ad val; Epsom Salts, 1 cent per lb; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzola and Gamboge, 10 per cent; Ginseng, 20; Gum Arabic, 20 per cent ad val; Gum Benzoin, Gum Kowie, and Gum Damar, 10 cents per lb; Gum Myrrh, Gum Senegal, Gum Gueda and Gum Tragacanth, 20 per cent ad val; Hyd. Potash and Resublimed Iodine, 75; Ipecacuanha, 50; Lic. Paste, 10; Manna, 25; Oil Anis, Oil Lemon, and Oil Orange, 50; Oil Cassia and Oil Bergamot, \$1 per lb; Oil Peppermint, 50 per cent ad val; Opium, \$2 50; Oxalic Acid, 4 cents per lb; Phosphorus, 20 per cent ad val; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5; Red do, 10; Rhubarb, 30 cents per lb; Quicksilver, 15 per cent ad val; Sal Soda, 14 cents per lb; Sal Senega, 4 cents per lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 per cent ad val; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, 4; Sugar Lead, 20 cents per lb; Sulph. Quinine, 45 per cent ad val; Sulph. Morphine, \$2 50 per oz; Tartaric Acid, 20; Verdigris, 6 cents per lb; Sal Ammoniac, 20; Blue Vitriol, 25 per cent ad val; Etherial Preparations and Extracts, \$1 per lb; all others quoted below, *per lb.* Most of the articles under this head are now sold for cash. (All nominal)

Acid, Citric..... (gold) 60 @ ..
Alcohol..... per gall. 4 60 @ ..
Aloe, Cape..... 25 @ 26
Aloe, Socotrine..... 85 @ ..
Alum..... 44 @ 44 1/2
Annato, fair to good..... 70 @ ..
Antimony, Regulus of..... 14 1/2 @ 15
Argols, Red..... (gold) 28 @ 29
Argols, Refined..... (gold) 34 @ 34 1/2
Assafetida..... 25 @ 40
Balsam Capivi..... (gold) 85 @ ..
Balsam Peru..... (gold) 1 00 @ ..
Bark, Callisaya..... (gold) 1 50 @ ..
Berries, Persian..... 30 @ 39
Brimstone, Crude..... (gold) 45 00 @ ..
Brimstone, Am. Roll..... 44 @ 5
Brimstone, Flor Sulphur..... 6 @ 6 1/2
Camphor, Crude, (in bond) (gold) 30 @ ..
Camphor, Refined..... 1 30 @ ..
Cantharides..... 1 60 @ ..
Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk..... 24 @ 25
Cardamoms, Malabar..... 3 50 @ ..
Castor Oil, Cases..... per gallon 8 55 @ 8 60
Chlorate Potash..... (gold) 85 @ 36
Cochineal, Mexican..... (gold) 104 @ 114
Cobalt, Crystals..... in kegs. 112 lbs 92 @ ..
Cochineal, Honduras..... (gold) 80 @ 85
Coppers, American..... 2 @ ..
Cream Tartar, prime..... (gold) 33 1/2 @ 34
Cubebs, East India..... 50 @ 50
Cutch..... 12 @ 13
Cuttlefish Bone..... 26 @ 26
Epsom Salts..... 4 @ ..
Extract Logwood..... 60 @ 80
Flowers, Ranzola..... 60 @ 80
Flowers, Arnica..... 81 @ ..
Folia, Buchu..... bales 40 @ 70
Gambier..... 94 @ ..
Gamboge..... 1 00 @ ..
Ginger, Jamaica, b'd, in bbls..... 45 @ ..
Ginseng, Southern and Western..... 90 @ 1 01
Gum Arabic, Pickled..... (gold) 63 @ 64
Gum Arabic, Sorts..... 42 @ 44
Gum Benzoin..... (gold) 55 @ ..
Gum Copal Cow..... 37 1/2 @ 40
Gum Gueda..... 20 @ ..
Gum Damar..... 45 @ ..

Gum Myrrh, East India..... 50 @ ..
Gum Myrrh, Turkey..... 60 @ ..
Gum Senegal..... 55 @ ..
Gum Tragacanth, Sorts..... 85 @ 40
Gum Tragacanth, white flakey..... 8 00 @ 1 00
Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng. (g'd)..... 5 50 @ 3 25
Iodine, Resublimed..... 4 1/2 @ ..
Ipecacuanha, Brazil..... 2 50 @ 2 55
Jalap..... 2 50 @ 2 55
Juniper Berries..... 25 @ 55
Lar Dye..... 42 @ ..
Lic. Paste, Calabaria..... 33 @ 24
Licorice Paste, Sicily..... 36 @ ..
Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid..... 36 @ ..
Licorice Paste, Greek..... 9 @ ..
Madder, Dutch..... 94 @ 10
Madder, French, E. X. F. F. do..... 1 25 @ ..
Manna, large flake..... 3 50 @ 3 50
Nuttgalls Blue Aleppo..... 4 75 @ 5 00
Oil Cassia..... 10 25 @ 11 00
Oil Bergamot..... 5 50 @ 6 00
Oil Lemon..... 4 00 @ 4 25
Oil Peppermint, pure..... 8 70 @ ..
Opium, Turkey..... 55 @ 44
Oxalic Acid..... 50 @ 52
Phosphorus..... 65 @ 70
Prussate Potash..... 6 50 @ 8 00
Quicksilver..... 2 00 @ 2 00
Rhubarb, China..... 104 @ 11
Rose Leaves..... 84 @ ..
Salaratus..... 30 @ 55
Sal Ammoniac, Refined..... (gold) 104 @ 11
Sal Soda, Newcaste..... 20 @ ..
Sarsaparilla, Hond..... 30 @ ..
Seed, Anise..... 34 @ 26
do Canary..... 5 50 @ 6 00
do Hemp..... 20 @ 2 75
do Caraway..... 20 @ ..
do Coriander..... 18 @ ..
do Mustard, brown, Trieste..... 15 @ ..
do do California, brown..... 24 @ 29
do do English, white..... 35 @ ..
Senna, Alexandria..... 1 15 @ 1 20
Senna, East India..... 50 @ 60
Shell Lac..... 41 @ 7 1/2
Soda Ash (50 per cent)..... 2 50 @ 2 55
Sugar Lead, White..... 9 00 @ 9 00
Sulphate Quinine, Am..... 59 @ 60
Sulphate Morphine..... 50 @ 50
Tartaric Acid..... (gold) 50 @ 50
Valerian, English..... 50 @ 50
do Dutch..... 50 @ 50
Verdigris, dry and extra dry..... 16 1/2 @ ..
Vitriol, Blue..... 16 1/2 @ ..

Duck—Duty: 30 per cent ad val.

Ravens, Light..... 16 00 @ 19 00
Ravens, Heavy..... 22 00 @ ..
Scotch, Gourock, No. 1..... 32 00 @ ..
Cotton, No. 1..... 1 30 @ ..

Dye Woods—Duty free.

Camwood..... (gold) 150 00 @ ..
Fustic, Cuba..... 35 00 @ ..
Fustic, Tampico..... 24 00 @ ..
Fustic, Savanilla..... (gold) 24 00 @ 23 00
Fustic, Maracaibo..... 23 00 @ 23 00
Fustic, Campeachy..... (gold) 83 00 @ ..
Logwood, Hond..... (gold) 25 00 @ 26 00
Logwood, Tabasco..... 25 00 @ 26 00
Logwood, St. Domingo..... 25 00 @ 26 00
Logwood, Jamaica..... 120 00 @ 125 00
Lima wood..... (gold) 30 00 @ 70 00
Sapan Wood, Manila..... 70 00 @ ..

Feathers—Duty: 30 per cent ad val.

Prime Western..... 85 @ 90
do Tennessee..... 85 @ 90

Fish—Duty: Mackerel, 32; Herrings, 31; Salmon, 23; other pickled, \$1 50 per bbl; on other Fish, Pickled, smoked, or Dried, in smaller pkgs, than barrels, 50 cents per 100 lb. Produce of the British North American Colonies, *free*.

The fish market has been very quiet during the week.

Dry Cod..... per cwt. 8 00 @ 9 25
Dry Scale..... per bbl. 6 75 @ 7 50
Pickled Scales..... per bbl. 8 75 @ 9 00
Pickled Cod..... per bbl. 22 50 @ 23 00
Mackerel, No. 1, Mass. shore..... 22 00 @ 22 00
Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax..... 17 00 @ 17 25
Mackerel, No. 2, Mass. shore..... 18 00 @ 18 25
Mackerel, No. 2, Bay..... 16 00 @ 16 25
Mackerel, No. 2, Halifax..... 13 50 @ 13 00
Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. large..... 14 00 @ 14 50
Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. small..... 87 00 @ ..
Salmon, Pickled, No. 1..... 55 @ 58
Shad, Connecticut, No. 1..... 45 @ 53
Herring, Scalloped..... per box 6 50 @ 9 00
Herring, No. 1..... per bbl. 6 50 @ 9 00
Herring, pickled..... per bbl. 6 50 @ 9 00

Flax—Duty: \$15 per ton.

Jersey..... 17 @ 33

Fruit—Duty: Raisins, Currants, Figs, Plums and Prunes, 5; Shelled Almonds, 10; Almonds, 6; other nuts, 2; Dates, 2; Pea Nuts, 1; Shelled do, 1; Filberts and Walnuts, 3 cents per lb; Sardines, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, 25 per cent ad val.

Raisins, Seedless..... per cask 4 75 @ 11 25
do Layer..... 4 75 @ ..
do Bunch..... 4 65 @ ..
Currants..... 15 1/2 @ 16
Citron, Leghorn..... 46 @ 47 1/2
Prunes, Turkish..... 19 1/2 @ 20
Dates..... 15 @ 18 1/2
Almonds, Languedoc..... 35 @ 34
do Provence..... 30 @ 31
do Sicily, Soft shelled..... 55 @ 60
do Shelled..... 50 @ 51
Sardines..... per box 24 1/2 @ 25 1/2
do..... per hf box 50 @ 51
do..... per qr box 24 1/2 @ 25 1/2

Figs, Smyrna.....	18	23
Brazil Nuts.....	13	15
Filberts, Sicily.....	14	15
Walnuts, French.....	14	15
Dried Fruits.....		
N. State Apples.....	16	17
Blackberries.....	35	45
Black Raspberries.....	25	30
Pared Peaches.....	18	25
Unpeeled do.....	18	25
Cherries, pitted, new.....		60

Furs—Duty, 10 per cent ad val. Product of the British North American Provinces, FREE.

Gold Prices—Add premium on gold for currency prices.

	North and East.	Western.
Beaver, Dark.....	2 00 @ 2 50	1 50 @ 2 00
do Pale.....	1 50 @ 2 00	75 @ 1 50
Bear, Black.....	5 00 @ 15 00	5 00 @ 10 00
do brown.....	4 00 @ 8 00	4 00 @ 7 00
Badger.....	50 @ 70	30 @ 60
Cat, Wild.....	75 @ 1 50	50 @ 1 00
do House.....	15 @ 30	10 @ 25
Fisher.....	6 00 @ 10 00	5 00 @ 8 00
Fox, Silver.....	15 00 @ 100 00	5 00 @ 50 00
do Cross.....	8 00 @ 10 00	2 00 @ 6 00
do Red.....	2 00 @ 3 50	1 50 @ 3 50
do Grey.....	75 @ 1 00	50 @ 75
Lynx.....	2 50 @ 4 00	2 00 @ 3 00
Marten, Dark.....	5 00 @ 10 00	5 00 @ 8 00
do pale.....	3 00 @ 6 00	1 50 @ 2 50
Mink, dark.....	5 00 @ 6 00	4 00 @ 5 00
Musk rat, dark.....	7 @ 40	5 @ 30
Otter.....	6 00 @ 7 00	4 00 @ 6 00
Opossum.....	10 @ 30	5 @ 15
Raccoon.....	75 @ 1 00	50 @ 75
Skunk, Black.....	70 @ 1 00	50 @ 75
do Striped.....	30 @ 60	25 @ 50
do White.....	10 @ 20	5 @ 10

Glass—Duty, Cylinder or Window Polished Plate not over 10x15 inches, 2 1/2 cents per square foot; larger and not over 16x24 inches, 4 cents per square foot; larger and not over 24x39 inches, 6 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24x60 inches, 20 cents per square foot; all above that, 40 cents per square foot; on unpolished Cylinder, Crown, and common Window, not exceeding 10x15 inches square, 1 1/2; over that, and not over 16x24, 2; over that, and not over 24x30, 2 1/2; all over that, 3 cents per sq. ft.

American Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities.

(Subject to a discount of 15 @ 25 per cent.)	
6x8 to 8x10.....	5 50 @ 7 25
8x11 to 10x15.....	6 00 @ 7 75
11x14 to 12x18.....	6 50 @ 9 25
12x19 to 16x24.....	7 00 @ 9 50
18x23 to 24x30.....	7 50 @ 11 75
20x31 to 24x36.....	9 00 @ 14 50
24x31 to 24x36.....	10 00 @ 16 00
25x36 to 30x44.....	11 00 @ 17 00
30x46 to 32x48.....	12 00 @ 18 00
32x50 to 32x56.....	13 00 @ 20 00
Above.....	15 00 @ 24 00

English and French Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities.

(Single Thick)—Discount 10 @ 30 per cent.	
6x8 to 8x10.....	6 00 @ 7 75
8x11 to 10x15.....	6 50 @ 8 25
11x14 to 12x18.....	7 00 @ 9 75
12x19 to 16x24.....	7 50 @ 10 50
20x31 to 24x36.....	12 00 @ 15 50
24x36 to 30x44.....	13 00 @ 16 50
30x46 to 32x48.....	15 00 @ 20 50
32x50 to 32x56.....	18 00 @ 24 00

Gunny Bags—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less, 1/2 cent per yard; 3 over 10, 4 cents per yard.

Gunny Cloth—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less, 1/2 cent per yard; 3 over 10, 4 cents per yard.

Calcutta, standard..... yard 80 @

Gunpowder—Duty, valued at 20 cents or less, 1/2 cent per lb; 6 cents per lb, and 20 cent per val; over 20 cents per lb, 10 cents per lb and 20 cent per val.

Blasting (A)..... keg of 25 lb 6 50

Shipping and Mining..... 6 50

Rifle..... 8 50

Sporting, in 1 lb canisters..... 45 @ 1 15

Hair—Duty FREE.

Rio Grande, mixed (cash)..... 42 @

Buenos Ayres, mixed..... 38 @ 40

Hog, Western, unwashed..... 10 @ 12

Hay—North River, in bales 100 lbs, for shipping..... 60 @ 65

Hemp—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$75; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sunn and Sisal, \$15 per ton; and Tampico, 1 cent per lb.

American, Dressed..... ton 225 00 @ 325 00

do Undressed..... 225 00 @ 290 00

Russia, Clean..... 400 00 @

Jute..... 235 00 @ 340 00

Manila..... (gold)..... 122 @ 13

Sisal..... 122 @ 17 1/2

Hides—Duty, all kinds, Dry or Salted, and Skins, 10 per cent ad val. Product of the British North American Provinces, FREE. (Nominal.)

The market is quiet, and prices are softening.

Dry Hides—

B. A. & Montevideo..... 17 @ 18

Buenos Ayres..... do 15 @ 19

Rio Grande..... do 16 @

Orinoco..... do 17 @ 17 1/2

California..... do 16 @

Porto Cabello..... do 14 @ 15

Vera Cruz..... do 14 @ 15

Tampico..... do 14 @ 15

Matamoros..... do 16 @

San Juan and Cent. Amer..... do 14 @ 15 1/2

Maracaibo..... do 14 @ 15

Bogota..... do 15 @ 16

Western..... cash. 18 @ 17

Dry Salted Hides—

Maracaibo..... 15 @ 16

Maracaibo..... do 17 @

Fernambuco..... do 16 @

Tampico and Matamoros..... do 18 @

Bahia..... do 16 @ 16 1/2

Chili..... do 19 @ 20

Wet Salted Hides—

Buenos Ayres..... 8 @ 8 1/2

Rio Grande..... do 5 @ 5 1/2

California..... do 11 @ 12

Western..... do 11 @ 12 1/2

Country alter trim. & cured..... do 11 @ 12 1/2

City..... do 11 @ 12 1/2

Upper Leather Stock—

B. A. & Rio Gr. Kip..... 26 @ 28

Sierra Leone..... do 25 @ 29

Gambia and Bissau..... do 19 @

East India Stock—

Calcutta, city alter trim..... 25 @ 26

do dead green..... do 21 @ 22

do black, dry..... do

do buffalo..... gold. 12 @ 18

Honey—Duty, 20 cents per gallon.

Cuba..... (duty paid) (gold)..... 1 @

Hops—Duty: 5 cents per lb.

Crop of 1865..... 30 @ 65

do of 1864..... 25 @ 45

Horns—Duty, 10 per cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces, FREE.

Ox, Rio Grande..... 13 @ 18 00

Ox, Buenos Ayres..... 13 @ 15 00

India Rubber—Duty, 10 per cent ad val.

Para, Fine..... 50 @ 95

Para, Medium..... 50 @ 85

Para, Coarse..... 50 @ 65

East India.....

Carthagen, etc.....

Guayaquil.....

Indigo—Duty FREE.

Bengal..... 1 40 @ 2 10

Oude..... 1 00 @ 1 30

Kurpah..... nominal

Madras..... 75 @ 1 25

Manila..... 90 @ 1 40

Guatemala..... (gold) 75 @ 1 15

Caracas..... (gold) 70 @ 90

Iron—Duty, Bars, 1 to 1 1/2 cents per lb; Railroad, 70 cents per 100 lb; Boiler and Plate, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Sheet, Band, Hoop, and Scroll, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Pig, 9 1/2 cents per ton; Polished Sheet, 3 cents per lb.

The market is poorly supplied and prices are firm.

Pig, Scotch, Best, No. 1 (cash)..... 52 00 @ 54 00

Pig, American, No. 1..... 52 00 @ 55 00

Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (in gold)..... 90 00 @ 95 00

Bar Swedes, assorted sizes..... 165 00 @ 175 00

Bar, English and American, Refined..... 125 00 @ 130 00

do do do Common..... 115 00 @ 120 00

Scroll..... 155 00 @ 200 00

Ovals and Half Round..... 145 00 @ 155 00

Band..... 150 00 @ 155 00

Horse Shoe..... 150 00 @ 155 00

Rods, 5-8 @ 3-16 inch..... 127 50 @ 190 00

Hoop..... 160 00 @ 225 00

Nail Rod..... 10 @ 11

Sheet, Russia..... 40 @ 45

Sheet, Single, Double and Treble..... 7 1/2 @ 11

Rails, English..... (gold)..... 57 0 @

do American..... 55 0 @ 90 00

Ivory—Duty, 10 per cent ad val.

East India, Prime..... 8 00 @ 4 00

East India, Billiard Ball..... 3 50 @ 4 50

African, West Coast, Prime..... 3 00 @ 3 25

African, Scivello, West Coast..... 2 00 @ 2 50

Lead—Duty, Pig, 9 1/2 cents per 100 lb; Old Lead, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Pipe and Sheet, 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Galena..... 10 50 @

Spanish..... 10 12 1/2 @ 10 25

German..... 10 12 1/2 @ 10 25

English..... 10 12 1/2 @ 10 25

Bar..... 10 @ 12

Pipe and Sheet..... 10 @ 16

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 30 per cent ad val.

Leather is in limited demand, and a shade lower.

Oak, Slaughter, light..... 31 @ 38

do do middle..... 41 @ 44

do do heavy..... 41 @ 44

do light Cropped..... 42 @ 47

do middle do..... 47 @ 52

do belies do..... 19 @ 21

Hemlock, B. Ayres, & Co. l't do..... 35 @ 36 1/2

do do middle do..... 39 @ 40

do do heavy do..... 40 @ 41

do California, light do..... 35 @ 36

do do middle do..... 38 @ 39

do do heavy do..... 39 @ 40

do Orinoco, etc. l't do..... 38 @ 34

do do middle do..... 36 @ 38

do do heavy do..... 35 @ 36 1/2

do do B. A. dam'd all weights..... 31 @ 35 1/2

do do poor all do..... 22 @ 24

do Slaughter in rough..... 30 @ 34

Oak, Slaughter in ro. g. light..... 3 @ 36

do do do mid. & h'vy do..... 37 @ 41

Lime—Duty: 10 per cent ad val.

Rockland, common..... 1 @ 1 85

do heavy..... 2 @ 2 10

Lumber, Woods, Staves, Etc.—Duty

Lumber, 20 per cent ad val; Staves, 10 per cent ad val;

Rosewood and Cedar, FREE. Lumber and Timber of

all kinds, unmanufactured, product of the British

North American Provinces, FREE.

Spruce, Eastern..... M feet 23 00 @ 26 00

Southern Pine..... 55 00 @ 65 00

White Pine Box Boards..... 52 00 @ 57 00

White Pine Merchant, Box Boards..... 25 00 @ 35 00

Clear Pine..... 80 00 @ 100 00

Laths, Eastern..... 5 00 @

Poplar and V. wood B'ds & Pl's..... 55 00 @ 65 00

Cherry Boards and Plank..... 80 00 @ 90 00

Oak and Ash..... 65 00 @ 70 00

Maple and Birch..... 35 00 @ 40 00

Black Walnut..... 100 00 @ 125 00

STAVES—

White oak, pipe, extra..... M. 2 @ 200 00

do pipe, heavy..... 2 @ 250 00

do pipe, light..... 2 @ 200 00

do pipe, culls..... 2 @ 120 00

do hhd, extra..... 2 @ 250 00

do hhd, heavy..... 2 @ 300 00

do hhd, light..... 2 @ 135 00

do hhd, culls..... 2 @ 100 00

do bbl, extra..... 2 @ 75 00

do bbl, heavy..... 2 @ 150 00

do bbl, light..... 2 @ 110 00

do bbl, culls..... 2 @ 70 00

Red oak, hhd, heavy..... 2 @ 110 00

do hhd, light..... 2 @ 100 00

HEADING—white oak, hhd..... 2 @ 150 00

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood—Duty

free.

Mahogany, St. Domingo, crotches..... 50 @ 75

do foot..... 50 @ 75

do St. Domingo, ordinary..... 17 @ 20

do Port-au-Platt, crotches..... 14 @ 20

do Port-au-Platt, logs

Caroline, city made.....	20 00	25 00
China clay.....	5 09	6 00
Chalk.....	15	40
Chrome yellow.....	15	40

Petroleum —Duty: crude, 20 cents; refined, 40 cents per gallon.		
Crude, 40 @ 47 gravity ..	41 1/2	42
Refined, free.....	56	57
do in bond.....	63	64
Naphtha, refined.....	53	55
Residuum.....	7 50	8

Plaster Paris —Duty: lump, free; calcined, 90 cent ad val.		
Blue Nova Scotia.....	4 50	5 25
White Nova Scotia.....	5	5 25
Calcined, eastern.....	2	2 40
Calcined, city mills.....	2	2 50

Provisions —Duty: cheese and butter, 4 cents; beef and pork, 1 cent; hams, bacon, and lard, 2 cents.		
Produce of the British North American Provinces. Free.		

The market has been unsettled for pork, and closes lower. Beef dull.		
Beef, plain mess.....	11 00	14 00
do mess, extra, (new).....	14 00	17 00
do prime mess.....	nominal.	
do India.....	nominal.	
do India mess.....	nominal.	
Pork, mess.....	28 75	30
do prime mess.....	25 00	25 50
do mess, Western.....	25	
do prime, West'n, (old and new).....	20	
Lard, in bbls.....	16	20
do kettle rendered.....	13	17
Hams, pickled.....	13	17
do dry salted.....	13	17
Shoulders, pickled.....	11	13
do dry salted.....	11	13
Beef hams.....	nominal.	

Rags —(Domestic).		
White, city.....	12 1/2	13 1/2
Seconds.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
City colored.....	2 1/2	2 1/2
Canvas.....	18	14
Country mixed.....	5 1/2	6 1/2

Rice —Duty: cleaned 2 1/2 cents per lb.; paddy 10 cents, and uncleaned 2 cents per lb.		
Carolina.....	12 50	13 50
East India, dressed.....	9 25	10 00

Salt —Duty: sack, 24 cents per 100 lb.; bulk, 18 cents per 100 lb.		
Turkey Islands.....	45	
Cadiz.....	2 00	2 10
Liverpool, ground.....	2 00	2 10
do fine, Ashton's.....	3 45	4 40
do fine, Worthington's.....	3 45	4 40
do fine, Jeffreys & Darby's.....	3 45	4 40
do fine, Marshall's.....	3 45	4 40
Onondaga, com. fine.....	2 40	2 50
do do.....	1 90	2 00
do do.....	40	42
Polar coarse.....	4	
Fine screened.....	3 00	3 50
F. F.....	3 40	3 25

Salt-petre —Duty: crude, 2 1/2 cents; refined and partially refined, 3 cents; nitrate soda, 1 cent per lb.		
Refined, pure.....	18	22
Crude.....	18	13 1/2
Nitrate soda.....	6 1/2	7

Seeds —Duty: linseed, 16 cents; hemp, 1 cent per lb.; canary, 8 1/2 cents per bushel of 60 lb.; and grass seeds, 30 cent ad val.		
Clover.....	13 1/2	18 1/2
Timothy, reaped.....	8 75	4 25
Flaxseed, Amer. rough.....	2 95	8 00
Linseed, American, clean.....	2 95	8 00
do American, rough.....	2 95	8 00
do Calcutta.....	2 95	8 55
do Bombay.....	3 50	8 55

Shot —Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb.		
Drop and Buck.....	14	15

Silk —Duty: free. All thrown silk, 35 cent.		
Tastiles, No. 1 @ 3.....	12 50	13 00
Tayssans, superior, No. 1 @ 2.....	10 50	11 00
Good, do do.....	9 00	10 00
Canton, re-reeled, No. 1 @ 2.....	11 00	11 50
Japan, superior.....	12 50	13 50
do No. 1 @ 8.....	11 00	11 50
China thrown.....	13 00	21 00
Italian thrown.....	23 00	24 50

Skins —Duty: 10 cent ad val. Product of the British North American Provinces, Free.		
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Goat , Curacao.....	65	67 1/2
do Buenos Ayres.....	37 1/2	40
do Vera Cruz.....	65	67 1/2
do Tampico.....	55	60
do Matamoros.....	55	60
do Payta.....	55	60
do Madras.....	62 1/2	65
do Cape.....	46	50
Deer, San Juan.....	65	67 1/2
do Boliviar.....	37 1/2	40
do Honduras.....	65	67 1/2
do Sisal.....	55	60
do Para.....	55	60
do Vera Cruz.....	62 1/2	65
do Chagres.....	62 1/2	65
do Port C. and Barcelona.....	46	50

Soap —Duty: 1 cent per lb. and 25 cent ad val.		
Castile.....	21	21 1/2

Spelter —Duty: in pigs, bars, and plates, \$1 50 per 100 lb.		
Plates, foreign.....	10 1/2	10 1/2
do domestic.....	10 1/2	10 1/2

Spices —Duty: mace, 40 cents; nutmegs, 50; cassia and cloves, 20; pepper and pimento, 15; and ginger root, 5 cents per lb. (All cash.)		
Cassia, in mats.....	87 1/2	90
Ginger, race and African.....	30	23
Mace.....	1 22	90
Nutmegs, No. 1.....	28	23 1/2
Pepper.....	23	23 1/2
Pimento, Jamaica.....	21	21
Cloves.....	30	30

Steel —Duty: bars and ingots, valued at 7 cents per lb. or under, 2 1/2 cents; over 7 cents and not above 11, 3 cents per lb.; over 11 cents, 3 1/2 cents per lb. and 10 cent ad val.		
English, cast, per lb.....	19	24
German.....	15	17
American, spring.....	11	13
English, spring.....	12	14

Sugar —Duty: on raw or brown sugar, not above No. 12 Dutch standard, 8; on white or clayed, above No. 12 and not above No. 15 Dutch standard, not refined, 8 1/2; above 15 and not over 20, 4; on refined, 5; and on Molado, 2 1/2 cents per lb.		
Sugars are still very quiet and have slightly declined.		
Porto Rico.....	12 1/2	15 1/2
Cuba, inf. to common refining.....	11 1/2	12
do fair to good.....	12	12 1/2
do fair to good grocery.....	13	13 1/2
do prime to choice do.....	13 1/2	14
do centifugal.....	12 1/2	15 1/2
do Melado.....	7	9 1/2
Havana, Boxes D. S. Nos. 7 to 9.....	11	12 1/2
do do do 10 to 12.....	13	13 1/2
do do do 13 to 16.....	14	14 1/2
do do do 16 to 18.....	15	16 1/2
do do do 19 to 20.....	16 1/2	17 1/2
do do do white.....	16 1/2	18 1/2
Loaf.....	19	20
Granulated.....	19	20
Crushed and powdered.....	19	20
White coffee, A.....	18	19
Yellow coffee.....	14	16 1/2

Sumac —Duty: 10 cent ad val.		
Sielly.....	110 00	200 00

Tallow —Duty: 1 cent per lb. Product of the British North American Provinces, free.		
American, prime, country and city.....	13 1/2	14

Tea —Duty: 25 cents per lb.		
The market is quiet with light sales.		
Hyson, Common to fair.....	1 10	1 20
do Superior to fine.....	1 80	1 45
do Ex fine to finest.....	1 50	1 60
Young Hyson, Canton made.....	nominal.	
do Common to fair.....	90	1 15
do Superior to fine.....	1 25	1 40
do Ex fine to finest.....	1 50	1 75
Gunpow. & Imper. Canton made.....	nominal.	
do do Com. to fair.....	1 20	1 30
do do Sup. to fine.....	1 40	1 55
do do Ex f. to finest.....	1 50	1 85
H. Skin & Twankay, Canton made.....	nominal.	
do do Com. to fair.....	60	65
do do Sup'r to fine.....	70	75
do do Ex f. to finest.....	80	85
Uncolored Japan, Com. to fair.....	1 05	1 15
do do Sup'r to fine.....	1 20	1 25
do do Ex f. to finest.....	1 30	1 35
Oolong, Common to fair.....	90	1 00
do Superior to fine.....	1 10	1 15
do Ex fine to finest.....	1 40	1 80
Souchong & Congou, Com. to made.....	60	70
do do Sup'r to fine.....	80	90
do do Ex f. to finest.....	1 00	1 50
Orange Peco, Common to fine.....	nominal.	

Tin —Duty: pig, bars, and block, 15 cent ad val.		
Plate and sheets andterne plates, 2 1/2 cents per lb.		
Banca.....	27 1/2	28
Strait.....	26 1/2	27
English.....	25 1/2	26
Plates, charcoal I. C.....	12 25	15 00
do I. C. Coke.....	12 25	18 00
do Terne Charcoal.....	14 50	14 75
do Terne Coke.....	10 50	11 00

Tobacco —Duty: leaf 38 cents per lb.; and manufactured, 50 cents per lb.		
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Tobacco has been quiet during the week, with light sales.		
Lugs (light and heavy).....	5	8 1/2
Common leaf do.....	6 1/2	12 1/2
Medium do do.....	8 1/2	15
Good do do.....	10	18
Fine do do.....	13	20
Selections do do.....	16	24
Conn. selected wrappers.....	45	50
do prime wrappers.....	40	42
do fair wrappers.....	25	35
do fillers.....	8	
New York running lots.....	10	15
Ohio.....	9	13
Pennsylvania do.....	9	13
Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers.....	5	6
Yara.....	90	1 00
Havana, fillers.....	80	95
Manufactured (tax paid).....		
10s and 12s—Best.....	77 1/2	80
do Medium.....	52 1/2	60
do Common.....	45	50
1/2 lbs—(dark) Best.....	82 1/2	85
do do Medium.....	70	75
do do Common.....	63	65
1/2 lbs (Western)—Ex fine, bright.....	90	1 00
do do Fine.....	90	1 00
do do Medium.....	75	80
do do Common.....	65	70
1/2 lbs (Virginia)—Ex fine, bright.....	1 20	1 25
do do Fine.....	90	1 00
do do Medium.....	60	70
do do Common.....	50	60
Navy 1/2 lbs—Best.....	80	80
do Medium.....	70	72 1/2
do Common.....	65	67 1/2
Navy 1/2 lbs—Best.....	80	80
do Medium.....	70	72 1/2
do Common.....	65	67 1/2

Whalebone —Duty: foreign fishery, 3 ad val.		
South Sea.....	1 50	2
North west coast.....	1 50	2
Ochotsk.....	1 50	2
Polar.....	1 75	2

Wines and Liquors —Liquors—Duty: Brandy, first proof, \$3 per gallon, other liquors, \$2 50.		
Wines—Duty: value set over 50 cents per gallon 30 cents per gallon and 25 cent ad valorem; over 50 and not over 100, 50 cents per gallon and 25 cent ad valorem; over \$1 per gallon, \$1 per gallon and 25 cent ad val.		

Wines and liquors are quiet and dull.		
Brandy—J. & F. Martell.....	6 25	10 50
Hennessy.....	5 75	10 50
Otard, Dupuy & Co.....	5 50	10 50
Pinet, Castillon & Co.....	5 35	10 00
Renault & Co.....	5 45	10 50
Jules Robin.....	5	
Marette & Co.....	5	
United Vineyard Prop.....	5	
Vine Growers Co.....	5 40	10 00
Other brands Cognac.....	5 35	7 00
Pellevoisin freres.....	5 25	
A. Selgnette.....	5 15	5 25
Hivert Pellevoisin.....	5 15	5 25
A. Selgnette.....	5 25	
Arzac Selgnette.....	5	
Other brands Rochelle.....	4 55	5 00
Rum—Jamaica.....	4 00	6 00
St. Croix.....	3	3 65
Gin—Different brands.....	2 90	3 50
Whisky—Scotch and Irish.....	4 00	4 90
D. Meston—N. E. Rum.....	2 45	2 50
Bourbon Whisky.....	2 50	6 00
Corn Whisky.....	2 34	2 35
Wine—Port.....	2 00	8 00
Burgundy Port.....	85	1 45
Sherry.....	1 25	8 00
Madeira.....	4 00	8 00
Marselles.....	90	1 20
Pherry.....	90	1 25
Malaga, sweet.....	1 50	1 75
do dry.....	1 25	1 50
Claret, in hds.....	85 00	150 00
do in cases.....	2 75	30 00
Champagne.....	12 00	25 00

Wine —Duty: No. 0 to 18, uncovered, \$2 to \$3 50 per 100 lb. and 15 cent ad val.		
No. 0 to 18.....	List.	
No. 19 to 26.....	20 cent ct. off list.	
No. 27 to 36.....	25 cent ct. off list.	
Telegraph, No. 7 to 11 Plain.....	2 1/2	9 1/2

Wool —Duty: costing 12 cents or less per lb., 8 cents per lb.; over 12 and not more than 24, 6 cents; over 24 and not over 32, 10, and 10 cent ad valorem; over 32, 12 cents per lb. and 10 cent ad valorem; on the skin, 20 cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces, free.		
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The wool market is still dull and heavy, especially for low grades.		
American, Saxony fleece.....	70	75
do full blood Merino.....	65	70
do 1/2 and 3/4 Merino.....	60	65
Extra, pulled.....	55	60
Superfine.....	55	62
No. 1, pulled.....	45	50
California, unwashed.....	85	40
do native.....	20	25
do pulled.....	35	60
Texas unwashed.....	25	35
Peruvian, unwashed.....	45	45
Valparaiso, unwashed.....	26	37
S. American Merino, unwashed.....	32	37
do common, unwashed.....	18	23
Entre Rios, washed.....	nominal.	
do unwashed.....	22	24
S. American Cordova.....	48	49
Donskol, washed.....	45	50
Persian.....	60	65
African, unwashed.....	15	25
do washed.....	35	45
Mexican, unwashed.....	20	25
Smyrna, unwashed.....	22	25
do washed.....	35	45

Zinc —Duty: pig or block, \$1 50 per 100 lb.; sheet 2 1/2 cents per lb.		
Sheet.....	16	

Freights —		
To LIVERPOOL:		
Cotton.....	8 1/2	9
Flour.....	1 10 1/2	2 1/2
Petroleum.....	5	6
Heavy goods.....	16 8	17 6
Oil.....	25	0
Corn, bulk and bags.....	5 1/2	6
Wheat, bulk and bags.....	6	6 1/2
Beef.....	2	9
Pork.....	2	0
To LONDON:		
Heavy goods.....	17 6	21 0
Oil.....	27	6
Flour.....	2	0
Petroleum.....	6 8	4 3
Beef.....	3 0	4
Pork.....	3 0	4
To GLASGOW:		
Flour.....	2	8
Wheat.....	6	7 1/2
Corn, bulk and bags.....	5 1/2	6
Petroleum.....	5	6
Heavy goods.....	20 0	25 0
Oil.....	25	0
Beef.....	4	0
Pork.....	3	0
To HAVRE:		
Cotton.....	1	1
Hops.....	1	1
Beef and pork.....	1	1
Measurement goods.....	10	
Wheat, in shipper's bags.....	6	6

The Railway Monitor.

READING DIVIDEND.—This company have declared a dividend of 10 per cent on their preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after December 30, in cash, or common stock at par, at the option of the holders. Transfer books are closed this day (16th), to be re-opened January 9, 1866.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—This railroad and premises, which are mortgaged to secure the payment of the second mortgage bonds, are advertised to be sold on the 4th of January next. A committee, on the part of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, have been appointed to purchase said property, and have already received nearly a million of the bonds for this purpose. Bondholders who deposit their bonds with the committee on or before Dec. 25, will participate in the advantages of the purchase. Those who do not will only be entitled to a dividend from the purchase money. The bonds will be received at the office of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company, No. 25 William street.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company have made a contract for twenty-five new engines, to cost between \$500,000 and \$600,000. The company has, during the year, made large expenditures for construction, and has sold stock, it is stated, to the extent of a million and a quarter dollars.

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The report of the New York Central Railroad for the year ending September 30, 1865, was presented to the general meeting of shareholders at Albany, on the 13th instant. We shall give in the CHRONICLE, for next week, an analysis of the reports of this company since its organization. The following comparative figures for the years 1864 and 1865 exhibit the condition of the company at the close of those years:

	Sept. 30, 1865.	Sept. 30, 1864.
Stock, beginning of the year.....	\$24,386,000	\$24,209,000
Added by conversion of bonds.....	208,000	177,000
Total capital.....	24,594,000	24,386,000
Funded debt.....	14,627,442	13,211,341
Total stock and debt.....	39,221,442	37,597,341
Undivided income.....	3,921,297	3,854,867
Total cost represented.....	43,139,739	41,452,208
Cost of construction and equipment.....	33,701,919	32,879,251
Consolidation premiums.....	6,768,119	6,905,597
Lake and lake shore property.....	841,791	604,450
Hudson bridge property.....	438,000	108,495
Cash and bills, surplus.....	\$216,277	\$372,659
Fuel and material, operating.....	2,178,653	1,491,756
Total value of property.....	44,139,739	43,482,208
Less, fuel charged off.....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total reckoned value.....	\$43,139,739	\$41,452,208
* Cash and bills on hand.....	\$1,152,033	\$1,196,449
Expenses and interest accrued.....	935,757	823,790
Surplus cash, etc.....	\$216,276	\$372,639
The traffic of the road for the two years netted as follows:		
	Sept. 30, 1865.	Sept. 30, 1864.
From passengers.....	\$4,521,454	\$3,923,152
Freight.....	5,776,027	5,543,371
Miscellaneous.....	678,943	531,367
Total in gross.....	10,976,524	10,997,890
Expenses and renewal of track.....	10,382,358	9,436,184
Leaving net earnings.....	3,093,166	3,651,706
Interest, lease and taxes.....	\$1,446,094	\$1,257,048
Net income.....	1,647,072	2,394,658
Paid in dividends.....	1,469,460	2,193,850
Balance.....	177,612	200,808
Cash to Sinking Fund.....	111,132	111,132
Added to surplus.....	\$66,480	\$39,616
* Of this sum—		
Taxes on earnings.....	\$338,452	\$34,960
Taxes on dividends.....	73,473	85,323
Total taxes.....	\$411,925	\$120,283

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Chicago and Alton.				Chicago & Northwestern.				Chicago and Rock Island.				Cleveland and Pittsburg.			
1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.	
(281 m.)	(281 m.)	(281 m.)		(609 m.)	(609 m.)	(679 m.)		(182 m.)	(182 m.)	(182 m.)		(204 m.)	(204 m.)	(204 m.)	
\$109,550	\$100,991	\$261,903	Jan...	\$232,208	\$273,875	\$541,005	Jan...	\$140,024	\$158,735	\$305,554	Jan...	\$123,808	\$139,414	—	
101,355	154,418	252,583	Feb...	202,321	317,839	482,164	Feb...	130,225	175,482	246,331	Feb...	115,394	170,579	\$150,046	
104,372	155,803	288,159	Mar...	221,709	380,355	499,296	Mar...	129,512	243,150	289,408	Mar...	121,211	202,857	—	
122,084	162,723	263,149	Apr...	240,051	421,363	468,358	Apr...	126,798	185,013	186,172	Apr...	140,952	193,919	—	
132,301	178,786	312,316	May...	280,209	466,830	585,623	May...	144,995	198,679	227,290	May...	152,662	203,514	215,568	
145,542	206,090	343,985	June...	366,100	565,145	747,942	June...	170,937	243,178	311,150	June...	160,569	210,314	—	
149,137	224,357	315,944	July...	281,334	450,710	702,692	July...	139,142	234,060	222,728	July...	152,655	214,533	226,047	
157,943	226,546	391,574	Aug...	296,169	519,306	767,508	Aug...	160,306	271,140	288,095	Aug...	182,065	264,637	243,417	
170,044	320,381	399,602	Sep...	473,186	669,605	946,707	Sep...	210,729	331,494	384,290	Sep...	181,935	242,171	243,413	
170,910	320,759	355,077	Oct...	551,122	729,759	923,886	Oct...	216,030	324,865	300,707	Oct...	180,246	248,292	223,546	
156,869	307,803	291,804	Nov...	435,945	716,378	749,191	Nov...	196,435	336,617	261,141	Nov...	181,175	220,062	220,138	
153,294	252,015	—	Dec...	407,688	563,401	—	Dec...	201,134	321,037	—	Dec...	180,408	201,169	—	
1,673,706	2,770,484	—	Year...	3,988,042	6,114,566	—	Year...	1,959,287	3,095,470	—	Year...	1,917,100	2,512,315	—	
Erie Railway.				Hudson River.				Illinois Central.				Marietta and Cincinnati.			
1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.	
(724 m.)	(724 m.)	(724 m.)		(150 m.)	(150 m.)	(150 m.)		(708 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)		(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	
\$845,685	\$984,337	\$908,311	Jan...	\$458,953	\$501,231	\$535,936	Jan...	\$294,944	\$327,900	\$546,410	Jan...	\$38,293	\$77,010	\$98,112	
839,949	934,133	886,039	Feb...	425,047	472,340	418,711	Feb...	271,085	416,588	522,555	Feb...	53,778	74,409	85,636	
956,445	1,114,508	1,240,626	Mar...	396,802	356,626	424,870	Mar...	275,643	459,769	592,276	Mar...	60,540	89,901	93,503	
948,059	1,099,507	1,472,120	Apr...	270,676	278,540	311,540	Apr...	29,224	423,797	491,297	Apr...	64,306	72,389	82,166	
848,783	1,072,293	1,339,279	May...	244,771	281,759	351,759	May...	334,687	406,373	454,604	May...	35,326	83,998	73,842	
770,148	1,041,975	1,225,528	June...	202,392	253,049	310,049	June...	407,992	510,100	590,061	June...	40,706	78,697	110,186	
731,243	994,317	1,152,808	July...	190,394	273,736	—	July...	334,929	423,578	527,888	July...	58,704	91,899	104,651	
687,002	1,105,364	1,364,126	Aug...	129,561	306,595	—	Aug...	511,305	586,964	661,548	Aug...	52,894	94,375	113,155	
816,801	1,301,005	1,345,456	Sep...	268,109	328,119	—	Sep...	478,576	729,236	706,739	Sep...	77,112	93,078	130,057	
965,294	1,222,568	1,406,385	Oct...	309,174	340,900	—	Oct...	496,433	661,391	621,849	Oct...	83,059	90,576	117,604	
1,024,649	1,224,909	1,451,217	Nov...	295,750	340,738	—	Nov...	437,679	657,141	624,957	Nov...	76,764	96,908	—	
1,035,321	1,394,217	—	Dec...	484,550	507,552	—	Dec...	424,531	603,402	—	Dec...	68,863	95,453	—	
10,469,481	13,429,643	—	Year...	3,726,140	4,274,556	—	Year...	4,571,028	6,329,447	—	Year...	710,225	1,038,165	—	
Michigan Central.				Mich. So. North and Indiana.				Mil. and Prairie du Chien.				New York Central.			
1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.	
(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(285 m.)		(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)		(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)		(656 m.)	(656 m.)	(656 m.)	
\$242,073	\$252,435	\$306,324	Jan...	\$248,784	\$256,600	\$395,986	Jan...	\$67,130	\$102,749	\$98,183	Jan...	\$920,272	\$921,831	\$899,473	
245,553	278,845	279,137	Feb...	230,508	304,445	366,391	Feb...	76,132	115,135	74,283	Feb...	790,167	936,587	861,372	
229,493	348,802	344,223	Mar...	257,227	338,454	413,323	Mar...	44,925	88,221	70,740	Mar...	807,590	1,059,025	915,600	
238,495	338,276	337,340	Apr...	268,613	330,651	366,245	Apr...	88,177	140,418	106,689	Apr...	911,393	1,105,694	1,300,000	
226,453	271,553	401,456	May...	264,835	267,126	353,194	May...	106,987	186,747	146,943	May...	839,126	1,004,435	1,204,435	
206,221	265,780	365,668	June...	241,236	315,258	402,122	June...	111,260	212,209	224,838	June...	841,165	1,029,736	—	
193,338	263,244	329,105	July...	189,145	278,891	309,083	July...	71,587	139,547	177,159	July...	818,512	1,053,793	—	
215,449	346,781	413,501	Aug...	228,012	358,862	474,706	Aug...	69,353	113,399	170,554	Aug...	840,450	1,273,177	1,500,000	
308,168	408,445	476,661	Sep...	308,106	402,219	484,173	Sep...	155,417	168,218	228,025	Sep...	1,079,551	1,420,076	—	
375,488	410,802	490,693	Oct...	375,567	404,598	521,636	Oct...	205,035	178,526	310,594	Oct...	1,041,522	1,196,435	—	
339,794	405,510	447,669	Nov...	332,360	448,934	498,421	Nov...	138,342	149,099	—	Nov...	1,045,401	1,157,183	—	
306,186	376,470	—	Dec...	348,048	411,806	—	Dec...	112,913	117,013	—	Dec...	1,137,818	1,039,902	—	
8,143,945	3,966,946	—	Year...	3,302,541	4,110,154	—	Year...	1,247,258	1,711,281	—	Year...	11,069,853	13,220,417	—	
Pittsburg, Ft. W., & Chicago.				Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg.				St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.				Toledo, Wabash & Western.			
1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.	
(468 m.)	(468 m.)	(468 m.)		(238 m.)	(238 m.)	(238 m.)		(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)		(242 m.)	(242 m.)	(242 m.)	
\$337,350	\$300,676	\$684,260	Jan...	\$35,047	\$28,778	\$ —	Jan...	\$109,808	\$100,872	\$170,078	Jan...	\$86,321	\$79,735	\$144,064	
366,598	457,227	696,738	Feb...	31,619	54,735	—	Feb...	110,603	147,485	153,903	Feb...	91,971	95,843	139,171	
461,965	611,297	886,511	Mar...	36,912	60,006	—	Mar...	120,310	160,497	202,771	Mar...	103,056	132,896	155,753	
462,987	588,066	738,107	Apr...	43,058	60,361	—	Apr...	123,115	157,786	169,299	Apr...	132,111	123,987	144,001	
437,094	525,751	601,238	May...	44,855	72,452	91,172	May...	113,798	149,855	177,625	May...	134,272	127,010	138,728	
395,845	532,911	650,317	June...	—	—	—	June...	123,949	155,730	173,722	June...	132,585	156,338	194,524	
350,753	506,640	612,327	July...	—	—	—	July...	118,077	144,942	162,570	July...	105,554	139,696	\$271,725	
407,077	625,547	718,016	Aug...	49,673	71,352	89,978	Aug...	130,378	218,236	218,563	Aug...	116,379	241,114	\$374,098	
469,509	675,360	759,405	Sep...	—	87,515	131,885	Sep...	153,470	234,194	269,459	Sep...	120,595	375,534	243,940	
505,814	701,352	807,392	Oct...	76,136	83,946	—	Oct...	144,736	203,785	222,924	Oct...	151,082	221,570	—	
469,290	691,556	717,030	Nov...	—	—	—	Nov...	147,748	206,786	—	Nov...	224,563	220,209	—	
487,642	914,083	—	Dec...	—	—	—	Dec...	162,921	204,736	—	Dec...	111,389	265,154	—	
5,132,934	7,190,465	—	Year...	534,300	597,615	—	Year...	1,554,913	2,064,074	—	Year...	1,439,793	2,050,392	454,000	

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.			
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.		
Railroad:					Railroad:										
Atlantic and Great Western:							Des Moines Valley:								
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879	95 1/2		Mortgage Bonds.	\$1,740,000	8	Feb. & Aug.	1887	88 1/2			
2d do	2,000,000	7	do	1882			Income Bonds.	348,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1874				
Eastern Coal Fields Branch, do	400,000	7	do	1882			Detroit and Milwaukee:								
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	1,000,000	7	do	1879	96 1/2		1st Mortgage, convertible.	2,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1875				
2d do	777,500	7	do	1881			2d do	1,000,000	8	do	1864				
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do	1876	96 1/2		Detroit, Monroe and Toledo:								
2d do	6,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1883			1st Mortgage.	34,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1876				
Atlantic and St. Lawrence:							Dubuque and Sioux City:								
Dollar Bonds	988,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1866	85	86	1st Mortgage, 1st section.	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1863	85			
Sterling Bonds.	484,000	6	May & Nov.	1873			1st do 2d section	600,000	7	do	1894	85			
Baltimore and Ohio:							Eastern (Mass.):								
Mortgage (S. F.) of 1831.	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1867	97		Mortgage, convertible.	590,000	5	Jan. & July	1872				
do do 1835.	1,128,500	6	Jan. & July	1875	100	100 1/2	do do	672,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1874	94 1/2	95		
do do 1850.	700,000	6	do	1880	100 1/2	101	East Pennsylvania:								
do do 1853.	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1885	102 1/2		Sinking Fund Bonds.	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1888				
Bellefontaine Line:							Elmira and Williamsport:								
1st Mortgage (B. & L.) convertible.	368,000	7	Jan. & July	1866			1st Mortgage.	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1873	99 1/2			
1st do do extended.	422,000	7	do	70-79			Erie Railway:								
2d do do	116,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage.	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1868	98	99		
1st do (I. P. & C.)	650,000	7	do	1870			2d do convertible.	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1879				
2d do do	347,000	7	do				3d do	6,000,000	7	do	1883	98 1/2			
Belvidere & Lakeview:							4th do convertible.	3,634,000	7	April & Oct	1880	94 1/2			
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	1867			5th do do	1,002,500	7	June & Dec	1888		94		
2d Mort. do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep	1885			Erie and Northeast:								
3d Mort. do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug.	1877			Mortgage.	149,000	7	Jan. & July	1870				
Blossburg and Corning:							Galena and Chicago Union:								
Mortgage Bonds.	150,000	6	May & Nov.	1871			1st Mortgage, sinking fund.	1,963,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1882	102 1/2			
Boston, Concord and Montreal:							2d do do	1,086,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		97		
1st Mortgage.	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1865	99		Grand Junction:								
1st do do	300,000	6	do	1863			Mortgage.	927,000	6	Jan. & July	1870				
2d do do	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	97 1/2		Great Western (Ill.):								
2d do do	100,000	6	do	1870			1st Mortgage West. Division.	1,000,000	10	April & Oct	1868	98 1/2			
Sinking Fund Bonds.	200,000	6	do	1889			do East. do	1,350,000	7	Jan. & July	1865				
Boston and Lowell:							Hannibal and St. Joseph:								
Mortgage Bonds.	400,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	95 1/2	96	Land Grant Mortgage.	3,437,750	7	April & Oct	1881	95 1/2			
Buffalo, New York and Erie:							Convertible Bonds.	633,600	7	Jan. & July	1883	75			
1st Mortgage.	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1877	93	93 1/2	Harrisburg and Lancaster:								
2d Mortgage.	435,714	7	May & Nov.	1872			New Dollar Bonds.	700,000	6	Jan. & July	1883				
Buffalo and State Line:							Hartford and New Haven:								
1st Mortgage.	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1866			1st Mortgage.	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1883				
Income.	200,000	7	Jan. & July	69-72			Hartford, Providence and Fishkill:								
Erie and Northeast.	400,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage.	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July	1876				
Camden and Amboy:							2d do sinking fund.	1,000,000	6	do	1876				
Dollar Loans.	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1883	90	90	Housatonic:								
Dollar Loan.	867,000	6	May & Nov.	1889	90		1st Mortgage.	191,000	6	Jan. & July	1877				
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan.	4,369,400	6	J'ne & Dec.	1893	89 1/2		Hudson River:								
Camden and Atlantic:							1st Mortgage.	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1870	102	105		
1st Mortgage.	490,000	7	Jan. & July	1873			1st do	110,000	6	do	1869	105 1/2	105 1/2		
2d do do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879			2d do sinking fund.	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1885				
Catawissa:							3d do do	1,840,000	7	May & Nov.	1877				
1st Mortgage.	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1882			Convertible.	1,002,000	7	do	1867	93			
Central of New Jersey:							Huntington and Broad Top:								
1st Mortgage.	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1870			1st Mortgage.	500,000	6	May & Nov.	1870	80			
2d do do	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	102 1/2	107	2d do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1875				
Central Ohio:							Illinois Central:								
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1890		92	1st Mortgage, convertible.	7,975,500	7	April & Oct	1875	106	106		
1st do E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov.	1890			1st do Sterling.	2,896,500	6	do	1875				
2d do do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1885			Redemption bonds.	2,086,000	6	do	1890				
3d do do	950,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1885			Indiana Central:								
4th do do	1,365,800	7	Jan. & July	1876			1st Mortgage, convertible.	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1866				
Income.	1,192,200	7	do	57-62	41		2d do do	364,000	10	do	1870				
Cheshire:							Indianapolis and Cincinnati:								
Mortgage Bonds.	600,000	6	Jan. & July	75-80	90		1st Mortgage.	500,000	7	Jan. & July	1866				
Chicago and Alton:							2d do do	400,000	7	do	1862				
1st Mortgage (Skg Fund), pref.	536,000	7	May & Nov.	1877		94	Real Estate Mortgage.	200,000	7	do	1868				
1st do do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1892	96 1/2	97	Indianapolis and Madison:								
2d do income.	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1882	93		1st Mortgage.	685,000	7	May & Nov.	1881				
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy:							Jeffersonville:								
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.	467,000	8	Jan. & July	1883	112		1st Mortgage.	187,000	7	M'ch & Sept	1861				
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1860).	3,167,000	8	do	1883			2d do do	392,000	7	April & Oct	1873				
Chicago and Great Eastern:							Joliet and Chicago:								
1st Mortgage.	2,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1894			1st Mortgage, sinking fund.	500,000	8	April & Oct	1883	93			
Chicago and Milwaukee:							1st Mortgage.	800,000	6	April & Oct	1870	90	100		
1st Mortgage (consolidated).	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1898	85		2d do do	230,000	6	do	1861				
Chicago and Northwestern:							3d do do	250,000	6	do	1862				
Preferred Sinking Fund.	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1885	90	91	La Crosse and Milwaukee:								
Interest Bonds.	3,600,000	7	do	1885	82	83	1st Mortgage, Eastern Division.	903,000	7	May & Nov.	1872				
Consol. Sinking Fund Bonds.	948,000	6	Quarterly.	1915		84	2d do do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1869				
Extension Bonds.	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1885			Lehigh Valley:								
Chicago and Rock Island:							1st Mortgage.	1,465,000	6	May & Nov.	1873	90			
1st Mortgage.	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	100 1/2	101	Little Miami:								
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton:							1st Mortgage.	1,300,000	6	May & Nov.	1883		95		
1st Mortgage.	379,000	7	do	1867	103		Little Schuylkill:								
2d do do	1,249,000	7	May & Nov.	1889	100		1st Mortgage, sinking fund.	960,000	7	April & Oct	1877				
Cincinnati and Zanesville:							Long Island:								
1st Mortgage.	1,300,000	7	May & Nov.	1893			Mortgage.	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1870	85			
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati:							Extension Bonds.	225,000	7	May & Nov.	1890				
1st Mortgage.	510,000	7	Jan. & July	1890			Louisville and Nashville:								
Cleveland and Mahoning:							1st Mortgage.	1,804,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1883				
1st Mortgage.	850,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1873			1st Lebanon Branch Mortgage.	41,000	7	do	1883				
2d do do	244,200	7	M'ch & Sep	1864			1st Memphis Branch Mortgage.	300,500	7	do	1883				
3d do do	648,200	8	do	1875			Marietta and Cincinnati:								
Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula:							1st Mortgage, dollar.	1,661,200	7	Feb. & Aug.	1892		87		
Dividend Bonds.	900,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1880	98		1st do sterling.	1,000,000	7	do	1892				
Sanbury and Erie Bonds.	500,000	6	do	1874	98		Michigan Central:								
Cleveland and Pittsburg:							Dollar, convertible.	2,280,500	8	Feb. & Aug.	69-72	110	112		
1st Mortgage.	1,157,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1873	88	90	do do	215,000	8	April & Oct	1882	110			
2d do do	1,728,500	7	do	1875	85		Sink. Fund, do	4,328,000	8	do	1882	110 1/2	111		
3d do do	1,108,740	7	Jan. & July	1892	76		Michigan South. & North. Indiana:								
Cleveland and Toledo:															

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd
Railroad:						
New Haven and Northampton:						
1st Mortgage	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869		
1st do (Hamp. and Hamp.)	103,000	6	do	1873		
New Jersey:						
Ferry Bonds of 1853	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873		
New London Northern:						
1st Mortgage	51,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
New York Central:						
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	92	
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1883	91½	
Real Estate Bonds.	165,000	6	May & Nov.	1883	88	88
Subscrip. Bonds (assumed stocks).	663,000	6	do	1883		
Sink. Fund B'ds (assumed debts).	1,398,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	102	
Bonds of August, 1850, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876	105	
New York and Harlem:						
1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1872	98	
Consolidated Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893		
3d Mortgage	1,000,000	7	do	1868	90	
New York and New Haven:						
Plain Bonds.	912,000	7	June & Dec	1866		
Mortgage Bonds	1,088,000	6	April & Oct	1875		
New York, Providence and Boston:						
1st Mortgage	232,000	6	Feb. & Aug	73-78		
Northern Central:						
Sinking Fund Bonds	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1885	88½	89
York and Cumberl'd Guar. Bonds	500,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1877		
Balt. and Susq. S'k'g Fund Bonds.	150,000	6	do	1866		
Northern New Hampshire:						
Plain Bonds.	220,700	6	April & Oct	1874		
North Pennsylvania:						
Mortgage Bonds	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1880	85½	86
Chattel Mortgage	360,000	10	do	1887	102	115
North-Western Virginia:						
1st Mortgage (guar. by Baltimore)	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	98½	100
2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR.)	1,000,000	6	do	1873	96	98
3d do (do do do)	500,000	6	do	1885	98	
3d do (not guaranteed)	500,000	6	do	1885	30	30
Norwich and Worcester:						
General Mortgage	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874		
Steamboat Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870		
Ogdensburg and L. Champlain:						
1st Mortgage	1,494,000	7	April & Oct	1880	90	92
2d do (new stock)					36	36½
Ohio and Mississippi:						
1st Mortgage (East. Div.)	2,050,000	7	Jan. & July	1872	80	84
1st do (West. Div.)	850,000	7	do	1875	80	84
2d do (do do)	750,000	7	do	1870		
Oswego and Syracuse:						
1st Mortgage	311,500	7	Jan. & July	70-80		
Pacific:						
Mortgage, guar. by Mo.	7,000,000	6	Jan. & July	72-87	70	80
Panama:						
1st Mortgage, sterling	416,000	7	April & Oct	1870		
1st do do	346,000	7	do	1875		
2d do do	1,150,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1872		
Peninsula:						
1st Mortgage	1,029,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884		91
Pennsylvania:						
1st Mortgage	4,080,000	6	Jan. & July	1880	98½	
2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875	94½	95
2d do, sterling	2,283,840	6	do	1875		
Philadelphia and Baltimore Central:						
1st Mortgage	575,000	7	Jan. & July	1876		
Philadelphia and Erie:						
1st Mortgage (Sunbury & Erie)	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1877		
1st do (general)	5,000,000	6	April & Oct	1881	97½	90
2d do (general)	4,000,000	6	April & Oct	1901		
Philadel. Germant. & Norristown:						
Consolidated Loan	119,800	6	Jan. & July	1865		
Convertible Loan	292,500	6	do	1885		
Philadelphia and Reading:						
Sterling Bonds of 1836.	408,000	5	Jan. & July	1867		
do do do	182,400	5	do	1880		
Dollar Bonds of 1849	2,856,600	6	April & Oct	1870	91	95
do do 1861	106,000	6	Jan. & July	1871		
do do 1843-8-9	1,621,000	6	do	1880		91
Sterling Bonds of 1843	976,800	6	do	1880	115½	116
Dollar Bonds, convertible	564,000	6	do	1886		
Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible	60,000	7	do	1886		
Philadelphia and Trenton:						
1st Mortgage	258,000	6	May & Nov.	1868		
Philadel., Wilming. & Baltimore:						
Mortgage Loan	692,000	6	Jan. & July	1884		
Pittsburg and Connellsville:						
1st Mortgage	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889		
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago:						
1st Mortgage	5,300,000	7	Semi-annually	1912	102	102
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	94	
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912	85	89½
Pittsburg and Steubenville:						
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1881		
2d do	500,000	7	do	1881		
Racine and Mississippi:						
1st Mortgage (Eastern Div.)	680,000	8	Jan. & July	1875	80	
1st do (Western Div.)	758,000	8	do	1875	61	
Reading and Columbia:						
1st Mortgage	800,000	7	Mch & Sept	1879		
Raritan and Delaware Bay:						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,000,800	7	Mch & Sept	1888		
2d do	250,000	7	do	1888		
Convertible Bonds	140,000	7	do	1876		
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg:						
1st Mortgage (Potsdam & Watert.)	800,000	7	Jan. & Dec.	1874		
2d do	800,000	7	do	1862		
1st do (Watertown & Rome)	123,000	7	Mch & Sept	1871		
2d do (do do)	800,000	7	do	1880		
Rutland and Burlington:						
1st Mortgage	1,800,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1863	67	70
2d do	937,500	7	do	1863	26	27
3d do	440,000	7	do	1863		
Sacramento Valley:						
1st Mortgage	400,000	10	Jan. & July	1875		
2d do	329,000	10	Feb. & Aug	1881		
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute:						
1st Mortgage	2,200,000	7	Semi-annually	1894		
2d do preferred	2,800,000	7	do	1894	78	80
2d do Income	1,700,000	7	May & Nov.	1894	72	75
Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati:						
1st Mortgage (extended)	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1900		
2d do	201,500	7	May & Nov.	1875		
Bonds and Scrip	75,595	6	Feb. & Aug	1879		
Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark:						
1st Mortgage	1,300,000	7	Jan. & July	1895		
Second Avenue:						
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	June & Dec	1867		
Shamokin Valley and Pottsville:						
1st Mortgage	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1872		
Staten Island:						
1st Mortgage	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
Syracuse, Binghamton and New York:						
1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	April & Oct	1876		
Terre Haute and Richmond:						
1st Mortgage, convertible	94,000	7	Mch & Sept	1866		
Third Avenue (N. Y.):						
1st Mortgage	1,180,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw:						
1st Mortgage	1,291,000	7	June & Dec	1894		75
Toledo and Wabash:						
1st Mort. (Toledo & Wabash)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865		92
1st do (extended)	2,500,000	7	do	1884	90	91½
2d do (Toledo and Wabash)	1,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	74	77
2d do (Wabash and Western)	1,500,000	7	do	1875	74	77
Sinking Fund Bonds.	152,355	7	do	1865		
Equipment Bonds.	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1874	65	70
Troy and Boston:						
1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1887		
2d do	300,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1885		
3d do	650,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
Convertible	200,000	7	Mar. & Sep.	1889		
Troy Union:						
Mortgage Bonds	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1863		
do do	180,000	6	do	1867		
Union Pacific:						
1st Mort. (conv. into U. S. 6s, 30 yr.)		6	Jan. & July	1895		
Land Grant Mortgage		7	April & Oct			
Vermont Central:						
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1861	79	81
2d do	1,135,000	7	Jan. & July	1867	21	23
Vermont and Massachusetts:						
1st Mortgage	934,600	6	Jan. & July	1883	92	
Warren:						
1st Mortgage (guaranteed)	600,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1875	95	
Westchester and Philadelphia:						
1st Mortgage (convert. Coupon	299,300	7	Jan. & July	1873		
2d do registered	554,908	8	April & Oct	1878		
Western Mass.:						
Sterling (\$290,900) Bonds.	4,319,520	5	April & Oct	68-71		
Dollar Bonds	850,000	6	do	1875	95½	98
Albany and W. Stockbridge Bonds.	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	66-76		
Hudson and Boston Mortgage	150,000	6	June & Dec	D'm'd		
Western Maryland:						
1st Mortgage	596,000	6	Jan. & July	1890	77	80
2d do	200,000	6	do	1890	100	100
York & Cumberland (North. Cent.):						
1st Mortgage	175,000	6	May & Nov.	1870		
2d do	25,000	6	Jan. & July	1871	95	
Guaranteed (Baltimore) Bonds	500,000	6	do	1877	95	
Canal						
Cincinnati and Covington Bridge:						
1st Mortgage Bonds		7	Jan. & July	1884	80	
Chesapeake and Delaware:						
1st Mortgage Bonds	2,657,343	6	Jan. & July	1886		
Chesapeake and Ohio:						
Maryland Loan	2,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1870		
Sterling Bonds, guaranteed	4,375,000	5	do	1890		
Preferred Bonds.	1,699,500	6	do	1885		
Delaware Division:						
1st Mortgage	800,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	90	90
Delaware and Hudson:						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	600,000	7	June & Dec	1865		
2d do do do	900,000	7	Mch & Sept	1870		
Erie of Pennsylvania:						
1st Mortgage Bonds	752,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
Interest Bonds	161,000	6	do	1868		
Lehigh Navigation:						
Unsecured Bonds	2,778,241	6	Mch & Sept	1884	92	94
Monongahela Navigation:						

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.					Dividend.		Market.		COMPANIES.					Dividend.		Market.	
					Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd						Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd
Railroad.																	
Albany and Susquehanna	100	1,347,192							New York and Boston Afr Line	100	788,047						
Alleghany Valley	50	1,947,600							New York Central	100	24,386,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3	96 1/2	96 1/2		
Alton and St. Louis	100	800,000	Quarterly	Aug. 1 1/2					New York and Harlem	50	5,085,050						
Atlantic & Great Western, N. Y.	100	919,153							do preferred	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July 4				
do do Pa.	100	2,500,000							Niagara Bridge & Canandaigua	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July 3				
do do Ohio	100	5,000,000							New York and New Haven	100	2,980,839	Quarterly	Oct. 4	114 1/2	115		
Baltimore and Ohio	100	13,188,902	April and Oct	Oct. 4	113 1/2	115			New York Providence & Boston	100	1,508,000	Quarterly	Oct. 3	130			
Washington Branch	100	1,650,000	April and Oct	Oct. 5	127				Ninth Avenue	100	795,360						
Bellevue Lfne.	100	4,434,250	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3					North of New Hampshire	100	3,068,400	June and Dec	Jun 3	88 94			
Belvidere, Delaware.	100	997,112							Northern Central	50	3,344,800	Quarterly	Nov 2	89 90			
Berkshire	100	600,000	Quarterly	Oct. 1 1/2					North Pennsylvania	50	3,150,150				63	65	
Blossburg and Corning	50	250,000	June & Dec.	June 2 1/2					Norwich and Worcester	100	2,338,600	Jan. and July	July 4	100			
Boston, Hartford and Erie	100	8,500,000			11 1/2	13			Ogdensburg & L. Champlain	100	3,077,000			41	43		
Boston and Lowell	500	1,830,000	June & Dec.	June 3 1/2	94 1/2	98			Ohio and Mississippi	100	21,250,000			29	25		
Boston and Maine	100	4,076,974	Jan. and July	July 4	118 1/2	120			do preferred	100	2,979,000	January	Jan 7	75	76		
Boston and Providence	100	3,160,000	Jan. and July	July 5	125	126			Old Colony and Newport	100	3,609,600	Jan. and July	July 4	104 1/2	106		
Boston and Worcester	100	4,500,000	Jan. and July	July 4 1/2	130 1/2	130			Oswego and Syracuse	50	482,400	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4				
Brooklyn Central	100	492,150							Panama (and Steamship)	100	7,000,000	Quarterly	Oct. 6	236	236		
Brooklyn City	10	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3 1/2					Peninsula	100							
Brooklyn City and Newtown	100	366,000							Pennsylvania	50	30,000,000	May and Nov	May 5	113 1/2	115		
Buffalo, New York, and Erie	100	850,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2					Philadelphia and Baltimore Cent	100	20,000						
Buffalo and State Line	100	2,990,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5					Philadelphia and Erie	50	5,013,054			61 1/2	62		
Burlington and Missouri River	100	1,000,000							Philadelphia and Reading	50	20,072,323			De. 65	107 1/2	116	
Camden and Amboy	100	6,472,400	Jan. and July	July 5	124 1/2	126			Phila., Germant'n, & Norrist'n	50	1,358,100	Apr. and Oct	Oct. 4	105	106 1/2		
Camden and Atlantic	50	378,455							Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore	50	8,657,300	Apr. and Oct	Oct. 5	119	125		
do do preferred	50	682,600							Pittsburg and Connellsville	50	1,770,414						
Cape Cod	50	681,665	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2					Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	100	8,181,126	Quarterly	Oct. 2 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2		
Catawissa	50	1,150,000							Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July 4	97	100		
do preferred	50	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	70	75			Providence and Worcester	100	1,700,000	Jan. and July	July 4 1/2				
Central of New Jersey	100	5,600,000	Quarterly	Oct. 2 1/2	120	122			Racine and Mississippi	100	2,380,000						
Central Ohio	100	2,085,925							Raritan and Delaware Bay	100	2,360,700						
Cheshire (preferred)	100	1,783,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	105	106			Reading and Columbia	50	501,890						
Chicago and Alton	100	2,425,200	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	106	106 1/2			Rensselaer and Saratoga	50	800,000	Jan. and July	July 4				
do preferred	100	6,376,510	May & Nov.	N. 50 & 300	113	113 1/2			Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	100	1,774,175	Jan. and July	July 5				
Chicago Burlington and Quincy	100	1,000,000							Rutland and Burlington	100	2,233,376						
Chicago and Great Eastern	100	2,500,000							St. Louis, Alton, & Terre Haute	100	2,300,000			41 1/2	44		
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska	100	13,160,927							do do preferred	100	1,700,000	Annually	May 7	75			
Chicago and Milwaukee	100	12,994,719	June & Dec.	June 3 1/2	61 1/2	62			Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincin.	100	2,989,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3				
Chicago and Northwestern	100	6,000,000	April and Oct	Oct. 5	108	108 1/2			do do preferred	100	354,866						
do do pref.	100	1,106,125							Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark	100	882,571						
Chicago and Rock Island	100	3,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov. 5	98	100			Schuylkill Valley	50	576,000	Jan. and July	July 5				
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line	100	2,000,000							Second Avenue (N. Y.)	100	650,000	Apr. and Oct	Aug. 3	64	70		
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	100	6,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5	126	126			Shamokin Valley & Pottsville	50	869,450	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3				
Cincinnati and Zanesville	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan.	91 1/2	92 1/2			Sixth Avenue (N. Y.)	100	750,000	Quarterly		135	140		
Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincin.	100	5,253,625	Feb. and Aug	Jan. 66 4	91 1/2	92 1/2			Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.	100	1,200,130						
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashta.	100	4,654,800	April and Oct	Oct. 5	109	109			Terre Haute and Richmond	50	1,900,150	Jan. and July	July 6				
Cleveland and Toledo	50	1,500,000							Third Avenue (N. Y.)	100	1,170,000	Quarterly	Oct.				
Columbus & Indianapolis Cent.	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July 5	57 1/2	59			Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw	100	1,700,000						
Columbus and Xenia	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2					do do 1st pref.	100	1,700,000						
Concord	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2					do do 2d pref.	100	1,000,000						
Concord and Portsmouth	100	500,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2					Toledo, Wabash and Western	50	2,442,350	June and Dec	June 3	43	45		
Coney Island and Brooklyn	100	392,900							do do preferred	50	984,700	June and Dec	June 3 1/2				
Connecticut and Passumpsic	100	1,255,200	Jan. and July	July 3	75				Tioga	100	125,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2				
do do pref.	100	1,591,100	Jan. and July	July 4	104				Troy and Boston	100	607,111						
Connecticut River	100	1,382,100							Troy and Greenbush	100	274,400	June and Dec	June 3				
Covington and Lexington	100	2,316,705	Jan. and July	July 3	90				Utica and Black River	100	811,500	Jan. and July	July 2	91 1/2	92		
Dayton and Michigan	50	406,132	Jan. and July	July 3					Vermont and Canada	100	2,890,000	June and Dec	June 4	43 1/2	43		
Delaware	50	6,832,950	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	172	180			Vermont and Massachusetts	100	2,214,225			93 1/2	95		
Delaware, Lacka., & Western	50	1,550,000							Warren	100	1,408,300	Jan. and July	July 3				
Des Moines Valley	100	932,350							Westchester and Philadelphia	50	684,036						
Detroit and Milwaukee	100	1,500,000							Western (Mass.)	100	5,665,000	Jan. and July	July 136	140			
do do pref.	100	1,751,577							Worcester and Nashua	831	1,141,000	Jan. and July	July 3	96 1/2	97		
Dubuque and Sioux City	100	1,982,140							Wrightsville, York & Gettysb'g	831	317,050	Jan. and July	July 1				
do do pref.	100	3,135,000	Jan. and July	July 3	98 1/2	99			Canal.								
Eastern, (Mass.)	100	1,000,000	Quarterly	Oct.					Chesapeake and Delaware	25	1,313,563						
Eighth Avenue, N. Y.	100	500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2 1/2					Chesapeake and Ohio	25	3,228,585						
Elmira, Jefferson, & Canandaigua	100	500,000	Jan. and July	July 2 1/2					Delaware Division	50	1,693,350	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	61			
Elmira and Williamsport	50	500,000	Jan. and July	July 2 1/2					Delaware and Hudson	100	10,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 10	141	144		
do do pref.	50	500,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2					Delaware Junction (Pa.)	100	388,910						
Erie	100	10,400,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 4	93 1/2	93 1/2			Delaware and Raritan	100		Jan. and July	July 5				
do preferred	100	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	86				Leicester and Susquehanna	50	200,000						
Erie and Northeast	50	400,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5					Lehigh Navigation	50	4,282,350	May and Nov	Nov. 8	112 1/2	115		
Fitchburg	100	3,540,000	Jan. and July	July 3	103	105			Monongahela Navigation	100	726,800						
Forty-second St. & Grand St. F. Y.	100	750,000	April and Oct	Oct. 5					Morris consolidated	100	1,025,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4				
Hannibal and St. Joseph	100	1,900,000							do preferred	100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	100			
do do pref.	100	5,253,836							North Branch	50	138,086						
Hartford and New Haven	100	2,330,000	Quarterly	Oct. 3	167				Schuylkill Navigation (consol.)	50	1,908,207			56	60		
Houstonian	100	820,000							do preferred	50	2,888,805	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3 1/2	67 1/2	68		
do preferred	100	1,180,000	Jan. and July	July 4	108 1/2	108 1/2			Susquehanna and Tide-Water	50	2,050,070			17	20		
Hudson River	100	6,218,042	April and Oct	Oct. 4					Union	50	2,750,000			34	40		
Huntingdon and Broad Top	50	617,500							do preferred	50	1,000,000						

Insurance and Mining Journal.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Dec. 31, 1864.		DIVIDEND.		Last sales in 30 d. y.
Marked thus (*) are partici- pating, and thus (†) write Marine Risks.	Capital.	Net Assets.	Periods.	Last paid.	
Joint Stock Fire:					
Adriatic.....	25	\$300,000	293,142	Jan. and July.	
Aina*.....	50	200,000	211,492	do	Jan. ... 3%
Agricultural, (Watert'n).....	5	50,000	122,348		
Albany.....	30	150,000	187,467		
Albany City.....	100	200,000	200,645		
American.....	50	200,000	440,084	Jan. and July.	Jan. 12%
American Exchange.....	100	200,000	203,363	April and Oct.	Apr. ... 5
Arctic.....	50	500,000	529,167	Jan. and July.	Jan. ... 5
Astor.....	25	250,000	270,827	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. ... 5
Atlantic (Brooklyn).....	50	300,000	347,723	March and Sep.	Sep. ... 5
Baltic.....	25	200,000	192,681	May and Nov.	Aug. ... 4
Beckman.....	25	200,000	233,536	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. ... 4
Bowery.....	25	300,000	319,027	June and Dec.	June ... 10
Brevort.....	50	150,000	132,306	Jan. and July.	July ... y
Broadway.....	25	200,000	264,366	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. ... 6
Brooklyn (L. L.).....	17	153,000	249,764	do	Aug. ... 10
Capital City (Albany).....	100	200,000	150,079	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. ... 10
Central Park.....	100	200,000	474,177	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4 p. sh.
Citizens*.....	20	300,000	289,454	Jan. and July.	July ... 5 80%
City.....	70	210,000	306,652	Feb. and Aug.	
Clinton.....	100	250,000	289,454	Jan. and July.	July ... 5
Columbia*.....	100	500,000	496,466	do	July ... 4
Commerce.....	100	200,000	228,835	do	July ... 5
Commerce (Albany).....	100	200,000	239,144	Jan. and July.	July ... 5
Commercial.....	50	200,000	269,319	Jan. and July.	July ... 5
Commonwealth.....	100	250,000	282,243	do	July ... 5
Continental*.....	100	500,000	1,174,929	Jan. and July.	July ... 7
Corn Exchange.....	50	400,000	299,038	March and Sep.	Sep. ... 6
Croton.....	100	200,000	227,675	Jan. and July.	July ... 5
Eagle.....	40	300,000	401,922	April and Oct.	Oct. ... 4
Empire City.....	100	200,000	346,853	Jan. and July.	July ... 7
Excelsior.....	50	200,000	255,112	do	July ... 5
Exchange.....	30	150,000	146,024	Feb. and Aug.	July ... 5
Far Joint St'k (Meridian).....	100	50,000	72,880	Jan. and July.	July ... 5
Firemen's.....	17	204,000	262,121	Jan. and July.	July ... 5
Firemen's Fund.....	10	150,000	141,396	do	July ... 5
Firemen's Trust (Bklyn).....	10	150,000	169,340	do	July ... 5
Fulton.....	25	200,000	230,229	do	July ... 5
Gallatin.....	50	150,000	162,744	May and Nov.	May ... 6
Gebhard.....	100	200,000	225,341	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. ... 5
Germania.....	50	500,000	590,147	Jan. and July.	July ... 5
Glenn's Falls.....	10	100,000	159,602	do	July ... 5
Globe.....	50	200,000	224,667	Jan. and July.	July ... 5
Goodhue*.....	100	200,000	221,062	do	July ... 5
Greenwich.....	25	200,000	261,138	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. ... 7
Grocers*.....	50	200,000	214,373	March and Sep.	Sep. ... 5
Guardian.....	50	200,000	214,373	Jan. and July.	July ... 5
Hamilton.....	15	150,000	167,778	do	July ... 4
Hanover.....	50	400,000	491,869	do	July ... 6
Harmony (F. & M.)†.....	50	300,000	403,188	do	July ... 6
Hoffman.....	50	200,000	224,667	do	July ... 5
Home.....	100	2,000,000	2,929,626	do	July ... 5 139%
Hope.....	50	300,000	214,017	do	July ... 5
Howard.....	50	200,000	433,996	do	July ... 10 150
Humboldt.....	100	200,000	234,925	do	July ... 5
Importers and Traders*.....	50	200,000	213,413	do	July ... 6
Indemnity.....	100	150,000	159,054	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. ... 5 64%
International.....	100	1,000,000	1,079,164	April and Oct.	April ... 5
Irving.....	25	300,000	228,083	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. ... 5
Jefferson.....	30	200,000	261,586	March and Sep.	Sep. ... 6
King's County (Brook'n).....	20	150,000	113,325	March and Sep.	Sep. ... 6
Knickerbocker.....	40	280,000	328,115	Jan. and July.	July ... 5
Lafayette (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000	157,483	do	July ... 5
Lamar.....	100	300,000	358,142	do	July ... 5
Lenox.....	25	150,000	184,916	March and Sep.	Sep. ... 4
Long Island (Brooklyn).....	50	200,000	298,778	Jan. and July.	July ... 10
Lincoln Fund.....	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	do	July ... 5
Lorillard*.....	25	1,000,000	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. ... 6
Manhattan.....	100	500,000	708,874	Jan. and July.	July ... 5
Market*.....	100	200,000	331,793	do	July ... 10
Mechanics (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000	185,634	do	July ... 5
Mechanics and Traders*.....	25	300,000	242,320	do	July ... 6
Mercantile.....	100	200,000	221,815	do	July ... 5
Merchants.....	50	200,000	293,506	do	July ... 10
Metropolitan*†.....	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	do	July ... 5
Montauk (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000	169,572	do	July ... 5
Morris (and inland).....	100	200,000	223,295	do	July ... 5
Nassau (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000	219,046	Jan. and July.	July ... 7
National.....	37 1/2	200,000	249,874	do	July ... 6
New Amsterdam.....	25	300,000	348,467	do	July ... 5
New World.....	50	200,000	303,324	do	July ... 5
N. Y. Cent. (Union Sp.).....	100	100,000	110,905	do	July ... 5
N. Y. Equitable.....	35	210,000	253,079	Jan. and July.	July ... 8
N. Y. Fire and Mar.....	130	200,000	262,076	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. ... 6
Niagara.....	50	1,000,000	1,164,291	Jan. and July.	July ... 5 110
North American*.....	50	1,000,000	1,164,291	June and Dec.	June ... 6 92
North River.....	25	350,000	388,919	April and Oct.	Oct. ... 6 91%
Northwestern (Oswego).....	50	150,000	170,982	Jan. and July.	July ... 5
Pacific.....	25	200,000	244,289	do	July ... 7 115
Park.....	100	200,000	217,876	do	July ... 7
Peter Cooper.....	20	150,000	163,347	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. ... 5 97%
People's.....	20	150,000	135,496	Jan. and July.	July ... 5
Phoenix.....	50	500,000	664,987	May and Sept.	May ... 5
Relief.....	50	200,000	249,750	Jan. and July.	July ... 5
Republic*.....	100	300,000	481,551	do	July ... 3%
Resolute*.....	100	200,000	222,191	do	July ... 5
Rutgers.....	25	200,000	208,016	Feb. and Aug.	August ... 7
St. Mark's.....	25	150,000	159,396	do	Feb ... 5
St. Nicholas*.....	25	150,000	156,707	do	Aug. ... 4
Security*.....	50	1,000,000	1,241,874	do	Oct. ... 7
Standard.....	50	200,000	263,035	Jan. and July.	July ... 5
Star.....	100	200,000	200,559	do	July ... 5
Sterling*.....	100	200,000	205,070	do	July ... 5
Stuyvesant.....	25	200,000	219,139	Feb. and Aug.	July ... 5
Traders.....	25	150,000	180,310	Jan. and July.	July ... 5
United States.....	26	250,000	343,625	do	July ... 5 115
Washington.....	50	400,000	600,527	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. ... 4
Western (Buffalo).....	100	200,000	303,213	do	July ... 5
Williamsburg City.....	50	150,000	159,226	Jan. and July.	July ... 5
Yonkers and New York.....	100	500,000	566,548	do	Jan. ... 5
Joint Stock Marine:					
Columbian.....	100	3,500,000	3,500,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. ... 12 85%
Great Western*.....	100	1,000,000	8,177,437	do	July ... 3%
Mercantile Mutual*.....	100	640,000	1,322,469	do	July ... 3
Washington*.....	100	267,490	581,680	do	July ... 3%

MARINE MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP.

COMPANIES, &c.	Amo'ts	Value.	COMPANIES, &c.	Am'ts.	Value.
Atlantic. (6 p. c. Feb.)		\$ Per cent.	N. Y. Mutual. (6 p. c.)		\$ Per cent.
Scrip of 1864.....	2,590,530	@	Scrip of 1859.....	180	@
" 1865.....	2,705,060	@	" 1860.....	131,270	@
Columbian. (6 p. c. Feb.)			" 1861.....	105,770	@
Scrip of 1862.....	255,000	30 @	" 1862.....	100,830	@
" 1863.....	350,000	27 1/2 @	" 1863.....	53,610	@
" 1864.....	350,000	27 1/2 @	" 1864.....		@
" 1865.....		@	" 1865.....		@
Commercial. (6 p. c. July.)			Orient Mutu- al. (6 p. c. Mar.)		
Scrip of 1859.....	83,130	95 @	Scrip of 1859.....	138,570	@
" 1860.....	81,130	90 @	" 1860.....	131,270	@
" 1861.....	45,660	85 @	" 1861.....	105,770	@
" 1862.....	84,120	80 @	" 1862.....	100,830	@
" 1863.....	78,700	75 @	" 1863.....	53,610	@
" 1864.....	132,540	72 @	" 1864.....		@
" 1865.....	103,850	70 @	" 1865.....		@
Gr Western. (6 p. c. Feb.)			Pacific Mutu- al. (6 p. c.)		
Scrip of 1861.....		@	Scrip of 1861.....		@
" 1862.....		@	" 1862.....		@
" 1863.....	435,404	@	" 1863.....		@
" 1864.....		@	" 1864.....	180,790	@
" 1865.....		@	" 1865.....		@
Mercantile. (6 p. c. Feb.)			Sun Mutual. (6 p. c. Nov.)		
Scrip of 1858.....	90,730	60 @	Scrip of 1862.....	129,000	@
" 1859.....	126,390	@	" 1863.....	224,000	@
" 1860.....	80,130	@	" 1864.....	195,000	@
" 1861.....	42,700	@	" 1865.....	549,000	@
" 1862.....	69,470	@	Union. (6 p. c.)		
" 1863.....	111,580	@	Scrip of 1859.....	102,440	98 @ 100
" 1864.....	86,639	@	" 1860.....	130,650	90 @ 92
" 1865.....	101,349	39 @	" 1861.....	177,330	87 @ 89
Mutual of Buffalo (7 p. c.)			" 1862.....	130,180	83 @ 85
Scrip of 1862.....		@	" 1863.....	153,430	99 @ 81
" 1863.....		@	" 1864.....	125,670	75 @ 77
" 1864.....	24,915	@	" 1865.....	185,540	71 @ 73
" 1865.....		@	Washington Marine. (7 p. c.)		
			Scrip of 1863.....	10,000	65 @
			" 1864.....	30,000	45 @
			" 1865.....	30,000	30 @

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.	COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.
Adamantine Oil.....		50	Maple Shade of N. Y.		
Alleghany.....		70	Maple Shade of Phil.		
Allegany.....		70	Minego.....	1 50	2 75
Benchoff Reserve.....		14 80	Montana.....		60
Benchoff Run.....	14 80	14 90	Mount Vernon.....		94
Bergen Coal and Oil.....	35	40	N. Y. Ph. & Balt. Cons.		44
Black Creek.....		10 00	New York & Newark	43	50
Blood Farm.....		50 58	Noble Well of N. Y.		
Bradley Oil.....	9 00	10 00	Noble & Del. Rock Oil		
Brooklyn.....	30	40	North American.....	2 75	3 00
Buchanan Farm.....	72	74	Northern Light.....	50	54
California.....		10 00	Oceanic.....		
Cascade.....	29 00	30 00	Oil City Petroleum.....	1 60	1 80
Central.....	29 00	30 00	Oil Creek of N. Y.		
Cherry Run Petrol'm	1 25	1 24	Pacific.....	1 55	2 25
Clinton.....	1 25	1 24	Palmer Petroleum.....	20	50
Commercial.....		1 80	People's Petroleum.....		
Commonwealth.....		57	Phillips.....	15 40	15 50
Consolidated of N. Y.		64	Pit Hole Creek.....		3 00
Devon Oil.....	57	64	Pit Hole Consol.....		2 00
Emp' City Petrol'm	1 10	3 50	President.....		1 00
Ennis Killen.....		1 30	Rawson Farm.....		
Enterprise.....		75	Revenue.....	65	75
Everett Petroleum.....	91	92	Rynd Farm.....	3	35
Excelsior.....	35	40	Shade River.....		99
Fountain Petroleum.....	30	1 25	Southard.....		
Fulton Oil.....		29	Standard Petroleum.....		
Germania.....	29	30	Story & McClintock		
Gt Western Consol.....	73	75	Success.....		
Guilford.....	7 59	8 00	Tack Pet'm of N. Y.	25	30
Hamilton/McClintock		85	Talman.....		25 00
Heydick.....	50	70	Tarr Farm.....		
Heydick Brothers.....		35	Terragenta.....		
High Gate.....		18	Titus Oil.....		3 50
Ivanhoe.....	1 05	1 40	Titus Estate.....		
Inexhaustible.....	21	21	Union.....	30 00	21 00
Ken. Nat. Pet. & Min.	1 05	1 40	United Pet'l'm F'm's	42	49
Knickerbocker Pet'm		21	United States.....	25 25	25 50
Liberty.....		30	United States Pe- troleum Candle.....		
Lily Run.....	1 00		Venango & Pitt Hole		50
Monongahela & Kan.			Vesta.....		
McClintockville.....			Watson Petroleum	10	
McElhenry.....	1 30	2 00	Webster.....	1 00	1 00
McKinley.....	42	50	W. Virg. Oil and Coal	14	13
Maple Grove.....			Woods & Wright		
			Oil Creek.....		
			Working People's		
			Petroleum.....		

MINING STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.	COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.
Copper:			Gold:		
Aztec.....			Benton.....	25	3

TABLE OF LETTER POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases prepayment is required.

Countries.	Not Exc. cts.	Not Exc. cts.
Acapulco.....	10	
Aden, British Mail, via Southampton	38	
Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid 86c).....	*38	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*30	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt.....	21	
do open mail, via England, by British pkt.....	5	
Algeria, French mail.....	*15	*30
Arabia, British mail, via Southampton	33	
do do Marseilles.....	39	45
Argentine Republic, via England.....	45	
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	30	60
Ascension, via England.....	45	
Aspinwall.....	10	
Australia, British mail via Sth'mpt'n	33	
do do Marseilles	39	45
do by private ship from New York or Boston.....	5	
do Fch. mail (Sth Austr'a Co.).....	*30	*60
do by Beem. or Hamb'g mail via Marseilles and Suez.....	50	102
do by Bremen and Hamb'g mail via Trieste.....	55	
Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do Prussian closed ml. when prep'd	28	
do do by Brem. or Hamb'g mail.....	*15	
do do (except prov. in Italy) Fch. mail.....	*21	*47
Azores Island, British mail via Por.	29	32
Baden, Prussian closed mail (if prep'd 28cts).....	*30	
do Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Bahamas, by direct st' from N. Y.	5	
Batavia, British mail via Southam't'n	45	
do do Marseilles.....	53	
do French mail.....	30	60
Bavaria, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when prepaid	28	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Belgium, French mail.....	*21	*42
do closed mail, via England.....	*27	
do open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
Belgrade, open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do by French mail.....	*21	*42
Beyrout Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38cts).....	*40	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Bogota, New Granada.....	18	
Bolivia.....	34	
Brazils, via England.....	45	
do France, in Fch. mail from Bordeaux.....	*38	*66
Bremen, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do do when prep'd	28	
do Bremen mail.....	*10	
do Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Brit. A. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunswick not over 3,000 m.	*10	
do do do exceeding 3,000 m.	*15	
Brunswick, Prussian mail.....	*30	
do do when prep'd	28	
do by Brem. or Hamb'g ml.	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Buenos Ayres, via England.....	45	
do via France by French mail from Bordeaux.....	30	60
Canada.....	*10	
Canary Islands, via England.....	38	45
Cape of Good Hope, Brit. mail, via Southampton.....	45	
do do Brit. mail via Marseilles.....	53	
Cape Verde Islands, via England	29	37
do do in Fch. mail, via Bord'x and Lisbon	30	60

Countries.

Countries.	Not Exc. cts.	Not Exc. cts.
C. Am. Pac. Sloop, via Panama	10	
Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do French mail.....	30	60
do Brit. mail, via Southampton	33	
do do Marseilles.....	39	45
Chili.....	34	
China, Brit. mail via Southampton	45	
do do Marseilles.....	53	
do do Br'n or Hamb'g ml. via Trieste.....	55	
do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via Marseilles and Suez.....	40	72

Miscellaneous.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
TOUCHING AT MEXICAN PORTS,
AND
CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL,
LEAVE PIER NO. 49 NORTH RIVER, FOOT
of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 11th
21st of every month (except when those dates fall on
Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday), for
ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railroad,
with one of the Company's steamships from Pan-
ama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACA-
PULCO.

DECEMBER:
1st—HENRY CHANCEY, Captain Gray, con-
necting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Farns-
worth.
11th—ATLANTIC, Capt. Maury, connecting with
GOLDEN CITY, Capt. Bradbury.
21st—NEW YORK, Capt. Horner, connecting with
COLORADO, Capt. Watkins.
Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with
steamers for South Pacific ports. Those of 1st touch
at Manzanillo.

Through Passage Rates, in Currency.
First Cabin. Second Cabin. Steerage.
\$350 \$126
A discount of one-fourth from steamers' rates al-
lowed to second cabin and steerage passengers with
families.
One Hundred Pounds Baggage allowed each adult.
Baggage masters accompany baggage through, and
attend to ladies and children without male protec-
tors. Baggage received on the dock the day before
sailing from steamships, railroads and passengers
who prefer to send down early.
An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicines and
attendance free.
A steamer will be placed on the line January 1st,
1866, to run from New Orleans to Aspinwall, via Ha-
vana.
For passage tickets or further information, apply
at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of
Canal street, North River.
F. W. G. BELLONS, Agent.

COAL \$8 50 PER TON.

GLOBE
MUTUAL COAL COMPANY.
COAL AT ACTUAL COST TO SHAREHOLDERS
which is now being delivered at their resi-
dences from the yard of the company,
West 37th street.
SHARES, TEN DOLLARS,
which entitles the party to ONE TON of Coal per
year, at the actual cost, for every share subscribed.
See prospectus of the company.
OFFICES:
GLOBE BUILDINGS, 64 BROADWAY, AND 19
NEW STREET, NEAR WALL.

Let the People say, with one voice, Down with the
Price of Coal.
The following are among the many stockholders
who have received and are now using the coal sup-
plied by the above company, at \$8 50 per ton:
L. Mendleson, 76 Nassau street, N. Y.
Henry Klinker, No. 8 Pearl street, N. Y.
J. F. Shulties, 10 Stanton street, N. Y.
E. Graef, 37 and 39 Bowery, N. Y.
Mr. C. Wetherbee, 134 East 14th street, N. Y.
G. F. Wygant, 485 Third avenue, N. Y.
D. Brinckman, 81 Broad street, N. Y.
D. A. Woodworth, No. 9 Beekman street, N. Y.
Hy. Simmons, No. 2 Fro street, N. Y.
Horatio Howard, 79 Montgomery street, N. Y.
John Renefar, 44 Greenw. street, N. Y.
Bradley & Reeves, 10 St. to street, N. Y.
Chr. Roes, 244 Cherry street, N. Y.
James Costello, 510 1/2 Pearl street, N. Y.
Mitchell Bros., 17 and 19 Fulton Market, N. Y.
D. Combs, 16 and 18 Fulton Market, N. Y.
M. A. Schroder, 79 Montgomery street, N. Y.
Wm. Augustin, 68 Greenwich street, N. Y.
F. Wohlers, 43 Whitehall street, N. Y.
Henry Heins, corner 22d street and 11th avenue.
E. H. Loshe, Columbia street, Brooklyn.
T. B. Sidebotham, 433 Myrtle ave., Brooklyn.
Jos. Sloper, 133 Marshall street, Brooklyn.
M. Morrow, 273 Fulton street, Brooklyn.
H. B. L. Herr, 54 Columbia street, Brooklyn.
L. E. L. Briggs, 35 Hicks street, Brooklyn.
F. W. Brodie, 66 Sands street, Brooklyn.

CRUSHERS AND PULVERIZERS,
FOR WET OR DRY WORKING,
The Best and Cheapest in the World.

MANUFACTURED BY THE
**Boston Milling and Manufacturing
Company,**

105 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Miners should not purchase machinery before seeing, or
sending their friends to examine, the practical work-
ing of this series of machinery.

The Whirling Table, or Crusher, weighs less
than two tons, and crushes from ten to twelve tons of
ore per hour to fine gravel, or two hundred and fifty
tons in twenty-four hours.

The Pulverizer weighs two tons, and pulverizes to
dust infinitely finer than stamp work, thirty-four
hundred lbs per hour, or thirty six tons per diem, equal
to the yield of forty stamps; and the first cost and
wear, as compared to this number of stamps, is about
one tenth—the entire yield being fit for amalgamation
without further reduction. The fine dust is not ob-
tained by screening, but by the immediate action of the
Pulverizer.

Fifteen horse-power, net, is the maximum power re-
quired for one machine.

The cost of wear per ton is less than by any other
machine. All wearing parts are now made of Frank-
linite iron.

Let miners and their friends carefully study the practical
working of all other machines and processes offered,
and then see ours working in East Boston, Mass.
We ask only this.

All our machines are now made in our own shop. No
Contract Work.

Address—
JACOB J. STORER,
General Agent and Treasurer,
105 State Street, Boston.
Or **CHARLES H. GARDNER,**
18 Courtlandt Street, Boston.

UNION TRUST COMPANY
of New York,

73 BROADWAY, cor. of Rector St.
CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
WHICH MAY BE MADE AND WITHDRAWN AT
ANY TIME.

TRUSTEES.
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, { Vice Presidents
ANDREW V. STOUT, }

A. A. Low, 31 Burling Slip.
Samuel G. Wheeler, Jr., 54 Wall Street.
Edward B. Wesley, 32 William Street.
William R. Travers, 19 William Street.
Andrew Carrigan, 51 Chambers Street.
Horace F. Clark, 65 Wall Street.
J. Boorman Johnson, 91 Broadway.
James K. Waterbury, Brooklyn, E.D.
Freeman Clark, Rochester, N.Y.
Amasa J. Parker, Albany.
Allen Munroe, Syracuse.
Wm. F. Russell, Saugerties.
Daniel C. Howell, Bath.
Benj. H. Hutton, 145 Duane Street.
Francis Skiddy, 101 Wall Street.
David Dows, 30 South Street.
Daniel Develin, 237 Broadway.
Henry E. Davies, 43 Wall Street.
Henry K. Bogert, 49 William Street.
George W. Culyer, Palmyra, N.Y.
Peter Caggar, Albany.
Alfred A. Howlett, Syracuse.
James Forsyth, Troy.
Jonathan W. Freeman, Troy.
John Magee, Watkins.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

MEXICO! MEXICO!
\$30,000,000 LOAN.

OF THE
REPUBLIC OF MEXICO
Twenty-Year Coupon Bonds,

IN SUMS OF
\$50, \$100, \$500 & \$1,000.

Interest 7 per cent, payable semi-annually in the
city of New York.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
TEN MILLION DOLLARS IN BONDS to be sold at
SIXTY CENTS on the dollar in U. S. currency. The in-
terest thus equaling TWELVE PER CENT IN GOLD, or
SEVEN PER CENT IN U. S. CURRENCY, at present
rate of premium on gold.

THE FIRST YEAR'S INTEREST ALREADY PROVIDED.

The most desirable investment ever offered.
Subscriptions received at full particulars com-
municated by **JOHN W. COLLIER & C.**,
No. 57 Broadway, New York.

Subscriptions also received by Banks and Bankers
generally throughout the United States.

SOUTHERN LAND, EMIGRATION
AND PRODUCE CO.

No. 71 BROADWAY, near Wall St., N. Y.,

Offers for sale 4,000,000 acres of the finest and most
valuable Land in the Southern States, at exceedingly
low prices.

Tracts from 100 to 500,000 acres.
Cotton Plantations, Farms, Mineral and Timber
Lands etc. Iron Works and Furnaces, Coal Lands,
Silver Mines, etc.

Titles guaranteed. **W. H. QUINCY,**
Secretary

Advertisements.

OFFICE OF
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND
EXCHANGE COMPANY,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO THE PACIFIC COAST will please take notice that, having been appointed Freight Agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we are now prepared to receive Freights for California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Sandwich Islands, Central America, and Western Coast of South America.

For rates apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or Freight Office on dock, foot of Canal street. Steamers will sail on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month; those dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.

No slow freight received on day of sailing. Freight must be delivered on dock foot of Canal street.

Bills of Lading will be issued at No. 84 Broadway. Our usual Package Express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 10 A. M. on sailing days.

Our Letter Bags will close at 11½ A. M. For convenience of our up-town customers, a letter bag will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel, and on the dock foot of Canal street.

Our franked envelopes will be on sale at the office of the hotel, and at our offices, No. 84 Broadway and Canal street dock.

All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.

Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.

Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reached by the wires on West Coast.

California Coupons bought at best rates.

Exchange on Dublin and London, £1 and upwards. On Paris, in sums to suit. For sale by

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

THE
DURANGO
SILVER MINES
Office: No. 73 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.

Francis & Loutrel,
STATIONERS & PRINTERS,
45 MAIDEN LANE.

All kinds of Blank Books, Diaries, Paper and Stationery.

Insurance.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.,
No 108 Broadway, New York.

Cash Capital.....\$1,000,000
Assets Nov. 1, 1865, over.....1,600,000

This Company insures at customary rates of premium against all Marine and Inland Navigation Risks on Cargo or Freight; also against loss or damage by Fire.

If Premiums are paid in Gold, Losses will be paid in Gold.

The Assured receive twenty-five per cent of the net profits, without incurring any liability, or, in lieu thereof, at their option, a liberal discount upon the premium.

All losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

Scrip Dividend declared Jan. 10, 1865,

FIFTY PER CENT.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President,
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice-President,
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr., 2d V. P.
HENRY H. PORTER, Secretary.

SUN
Mutual Insurance
COMPANY.
(INSURANCE BUILDINGS.)

49 WALL STREET.

ASSETS, Oct. 4, 1864 - - - \$2,383,487 45

DIVIDEND THIRTY PER CENT.

This Company insures against Marine Risks on Vessels, Freight, and Cargo; also, against Inland Navigation Risks.

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to a return premium in gold.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, Pres't.

EDWARD P. ANTHONY, Vice-Pres't

ISAAC H. WALKER, Sec'y.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CASH ASSETS, Sept. 1st, 1865, over \$13,500,000 00

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

R. A. MCCURDY, Vice-President.

Secretaries, ISAAC ABBATT,

THEO. W. MORRIS.

Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS

Insurance.

MERCANTILE

Mutual Insurance Company,
35 WALL STREET, N. Y.
INCORPORATED, APRIL, 1842.

ASSETS OVER - - - \$1,500,000.

This Company has been in operation for twenty-one years, and continues to make Insurance against

Marine and Inland Transportation Risks, upon Merchandise. Vessels and Freights, on terms and conditions adapted to the present usages of business.

To those dealers who prefer a Cash discount from Current rates, on payment of premium, instead of waiting for a prospective and uncertain Scrip Dividend, this Company will offer such arrangements as will secure to them as favorable terms as any other.

For the accommodation of shippers to Foreign Ports, policies are issued making loss payable by RATHBONE BROTHERS & Co. in Liverpool, or London, if desired. Policies are a so issued, loss payable here in Gold coin, when preferred.

TRUSTEES.

JOSEPH WALKER,
JAMES FRELAND,
SAMUEL WILLIAMS,
ROBERT L. TAYLOR,
WILLIAM T. FROST,
HENRY WATT,
HENRY EYRE,
CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
E. E. MORGAN,
HAR. V. SCHLAICHER,
JOSEPH SLAGG,
JAS. D. FISH,
GEO. W. HENNINGES,
FRANCIS HATHAWAY,
AARON L. REID,
ELLWOOD WALTER,
D. COLDEN MURRAY,
E. HAYDOCK WHITE,
N. L. MCCREARY,
DANIEL F. WILLETS,
L. EDGEMONT,
HENRY E. KUNHARDT,
JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
WILLIAM NELSON, JR.,
CHARLES DIMON,
A. WM. HEVE,
HAROLD DOLKENNE,
PAUL N. SPOTFORD.

ELLWOOD WALTER, President.

CHAS. NEWCOMB, Vice-President.

C. J. DESPARD, Secretary.

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Capital.....\$2,500,000

Cash Capital and Accumulation.....2,550,000

Losses Paid.....1,000,000

Dividends Paid to Policyholders.....750,000

From the great success of this Company, they are enabled to offer superior advantages to policyholders.

Life-policies are issued, payable in annual, or in one, five, or ten annual installments; also, non-forfeiture endowment policies, payable in ten annual payments, which are paid at death, or on arriving at any particular age.

Life insurance, as an investment, has no superior, as it has saved millions of dollars to the insured, and thousands of families from ruin. Dividends are paid to policyholders, thus enabling them to continue their policies, if otherwise unable to do so.

This favorable feature has been the means of saving many policies that would have been forfeited for want of means to continue them, and, in several instances, families, once wealthy, have thus been saved from utter ruin.

HENRY STOKES, Pres. C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary
J. S. HALSEY, Ass. Sec. S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DEBOIS, Medical Examiner.

OFFICE OF THE
MORRIS
FIRE AND INLAND
Insurance Company,
31 Pine Street.
NEW YORK, July 1st, 1865.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL - - - \$5,000,000.00

CASH CAPITAL, paid in, & Surplus, \$85,040.57

Policies of Insurance against loss or damage by Fire issued on the most favorable terms.

B. C. MORRIS, Pres't.

WM. M. WHITNEY, Sec'y.

Insure against Accidents

THE
NATIONAL LIFE
AND
TRAVELERS' INSURANCE CO.

243 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

OPPOSITE CITY HALL PARK.

EDWARD A. JONES, President.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - - - \$500,000

Is now prepared to issue GENERAL ACCIDENT

INSURANCE TICKETS from one to twenty days.

These tickets insure against ACCIDENTS or every

description for \$5,000 in case of DEATH, or \$5 per

week COMPENSATION for disabling accidents.

TARIFF OF RATES.

Tickets for 1 day.....25c.

" 2 ".....50c.

" 3 ".....75c.

" 5 ".....\$1 25c.

Tickets for 8 days.....\$2

" 12 ".....3

" 20 ".....4

" 30 ".....5

Insurance on above tickets commences at 6 o'clock

A. M., 12 o'clock noon, 6 o'clock P. M.

REMEMBER THAT 25 CENTS per day insures

you for \$5,000. ASHER S. MILLS, Secretary.

W. E. PRINCE, Vice-President.

Insurance.

NIAGARA
Fire Insurance Company.
No. 12 Wall Street.

CASH CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000
SURPLUS, JANUARY 1st, 1865.....270,383

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. Chartered 1850. Cash Dividends paid in 15 years, 253 per cent.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

Banks and Bankers.

BABCOCK BROTHERS & CO.
Have removed to the New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company's New Building, No. 14 BROAD ST.

They will continue to deal in Sterling Exchange, and to issue Mercantile Credits available in Europe. Also, to make advances on Government Bonds and Stocks to be sold abroad, and upon shipments to their Liverpool firm.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

AND
No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, etc., etc. Also, Commercial Credits.

CULVER PENN & CO.,
BANKERS,
19 & 21 Nassau Street, New York.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS FROM BANKS, BANKERS AND OTHERS.

And allow interest on balances at the rate of Four per cent per annum.

A. G. CATTELL, Pres't. } Capital,
A. WHILLDIN, V. Pres't. } \$500,000

THE CORN EXCHANGE
NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Attends to business of Banks & Bankers on liberal terms.
J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

B. HUTCHINGS BADGER,
BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
36 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the Northwest. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Government Securities bought and sold on commission, either in New York or Chicago, and carried on margins when desired. New York correspondent and reference.
Messrs. L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

BURNETT, DRAKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
BOSTON.

GOLD, STOCK, AND BOND BROKERS.
Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Boston Brokers' Board.

PAGE, RICHARDSON & CO.,
114 STATE STREET, BOSTON,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON
JOHN MUNROE & CO., PARIS.

ALSO ISSUE
COMMERCIAL CREDITS for the purchase of Merchandise in England and the Continent.
TRAVELLERS' CREDITS for the use of Travellers abroad.

DUPEE, BECK & SAYLES,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 22 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

JAMES A. DUPEE, JAMES BECK, HENRY SAYLES.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.

(The First National Bank Organized.)

CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000

This bank invites the accounts of Country Banks and Bankers; will allow four per cent interest on daily balances, and make collections at most favorable rates.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all classes dealt in.

C. H. CLARK, President.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr., Cashier.

GEO. PHELLEN, Manager Loan Dept.

THE TRADESMEN
NATIONAL BANK.
291 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000

RICHARD BERRY, President.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

Banks and Bankers.**JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS.**

No. 83 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Negotiate Loans and Business Paper, make Collections, purchase and sell Government and other Securities on Commission, receive money on deposit and allow interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, on daily balances which may be drawn at any time; or will issue Certificates of Deposit bearing interest payable on demand.

JOHN J. CISCO, of the U. S. Treasury in N. Y.
JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO.**L. P. MORTON & Co.,
BANKERS,
35 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.**

Are prepared to draw Sterling Bills of Exchange, at sight, or sixty days, on the Union Bank of London, in sums to suit purchasers; and also to issue Circular Letters of Credit, on this Bank, for Travellers' use.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

ORDERS FOR SECURITIES EXECUTED ABROAD.

Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to Cheques at sight.

Prompt attention given to the Collection of Dividends, Drafts, &c

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Bankers.**COR. OF PINE AND NASSAU STS.,
150 U. S.

Circular Notes and Circular Letters of Credit,

For the use of Travelers abroad and in the United States, available in all the principal cities of the world; also,

Commercial Credits,

For use in Europe, east of the Cape of Good Hope, West Indies, South America, and the United States,

H. J. MESSENGER, BANKER,
No. 139 BROADWAY,

Seven-thirty Loan Agent

Gold Bonds and Stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

Government Agency, and Designated Depository of the United States.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Pres't. JOHN T. HILL, Cash'r

THE

**NINTH NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York,
163 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN ST.**

J. U. ORVIS, President.
J. T. HILL, Cashier.
New York, July 22 1865.

**LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,**

No. 94 BROADWAY AND No. 6 WALL ST
Dealers in Government and other Securities.

Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency, subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

**Banking and Collecting Office of
J. NELSON LUCKEY,**

243 BROADWAY,

Interest allowed on call deposits at the rate of four per cent; on deposits of three months and over, five per cent, and six per cent on deposits of six months and over. Any deposit may be drawn on ten days' notice, and interest allowed the same as deposits on call. Collections promptly made and returned with quick dispatch. Government and other securities bought and sold. Possessing every facility, will execute all orders and commissions at the very best market rates. Refer by permission to S. C. Thompson, Pres. 1st Nat. Bk. N. Y. A. N. Stout, Pres. Nat. Shoe & Leather Bk. N. Y. W. H. Johnson, Pres. Han. Bk. N. Y. James Buell, Pres. Imp. & Trad. Nat. Bk. N. Y. S. K. Green, Pres. 3d-av. Savings Bk. N. Y. N. L. Buxton, Irving Savings Bk. N. Y. Hon. Geo. Opdyke, Ex-Mayor, N. Y., Hon. James Harper, Ex-Mayor, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.**UNITED STATES TREASURY,
New York, November 20, 1865.****Deposits of Gold Coin.**

In pursuance of the authority conferred by Section 5th of the "Act to Provide Ways and Means for the Support of Government," approved March 3d, 1863, and by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, deposits of Gold Coin will be received at this office from corporations and individuals, in sums of not less than Twenty (20) Dollars, for which Certificates will be issued in denominations of \$5,000, \$1,000, \$100 and \$20, payable on demand, in coin, at this office.

The certificates thus issued will be received by Collectors of Customs throughout the United States "at par, in payment of duties on imports;" will be received in deposit by banks; by vote of the Gold Board are made a delivery on contracts in sums not less than \$5,000; and offer the guaranty of the Government for the safe-keeping and return of coin to parties desirous of retaining it at command.

The certificates of \$5,000 will be made payable to the order of E. H. Birdsell, and endorsed by him; leaving it optional with holders to protect themselves by further endorsements. Those of lesser amounts will be payable to bearer. No interest will be allowed for deposits of coin; but the "coin or bullion deposited for or representing the Certificates of Deposit, shall be retained in the Treasury for payment of the same on demand."

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

Central Pacific Railroad**STATE AID BONDS.**

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF

SEVEN PER CENT PER ANNUM.**IN GOLD,**

Payable semi-annually. Guaranteed and paid by the State of California.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 160 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, ADOPTED AND AIDED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of \$50,000 PER ANNUM IN GOLD, reserved from the earnings of the road, and pledged for their redemption. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE AND DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau Street.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers.**GEO. FRED. KROLL & Co.,****UNITED STATES****LAND AGENCY,**

No. 57 Broadway,
NEW YORK,

Will purchase and sell REAL ESTATE, of all descriptions, in different sections of the country, on COMMISSION, having made extensive arrangements for reliable information in relation to the value, location, and advantages of different localities.
Large and small Tracts of Land, Plantations, Farms and Mineral Lands, will receive particular attention.
Loans negotiated and Emigration facilitated.
Business promptly attended to.

SAM'L B. CALDWELL. B. C. MORRIS, JR.
CALDWELL & MORRIS,
Successors to BREWER & CALDWELL.

COTTON FACTORS

AND
General Commission Merchants,
20 OLD SLIP, NEW YORK.

All orders for the purchase of Goods will receive prompt attention.

A. W. NITSCH,
Sole Consignee for the United States and Canada of

Adolphe Flamant & Co.'s

CHAMPAGNE IMPERIAL,
CHAMPAGNE DE CABINET,
CREME D'EPERNAY,
Office, 52 Beaver Street, New York.

HOFFMAN & CO.,**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

No. 24 WHITEHALL ST.,
NEW YORK.

Cash advances made on consignments of Cotton, Wool, Hides and Naval Stores, by our friends in New Orleans, Mobile and Galveston.

REFER TO
Mechanics' National Bank, N. Y.
Messrs. Gilman, Son & Co., Bankers, N. Y.
Messrs. Brown & Ives, Providence, R. I.

Fire Insurance.**GERMANIA
FIRE
INSURANCE CO.**

No. 4 WALL STREET, N. Y.
CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

THIS COMPANY INSURES PROPERTY OF ALL KINDS AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

MAURICE HILGER, President.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Vice-Pres.

JOHN E. KAHL, Secretary.

Ætna Insurance Co.,

Hartford, Conn.

INCORPORATED 1819.

Capital - - - - - \$2,250,000

THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, President.

LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

JONATHAN GOODWIN JR., Asst. Sec'y.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH CHURCH	DRAYTON HILLIER
ROBERT BUELE	THOS. A. ALEXANDER
ERNEST FLOWER	WALTER KENNY
ELPHALET A. BULKELEY	CHAS. H. HAINARD
ROLAND MATHER	WILLIAM F. TUTTLE
SAMUEL S. WARD	GEORGE ROBERTS
AUSTIN DUNHAM	THOMAS K. BRACE
GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS	ERASTUS COLLINS
EDWIN D. MORGAN	of New York.

ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1865, \$1,800,489 8
Liabilities, 123,077

NEW YORK AGENCY,

No. 62 Wall Street.

JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

**Fire, Burglar, and Damp-proof
Safes,**

AND POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.

The reputation that the Alum Patent Safes have enjoyed for many years of perfect impenetrability by fire, entire freedom from dampness (the great evil of every other safe) commands them to the attention of all persons requiring protection from fire and burglars. These safes are the only ones constructed of heavy angle iron and corner braces, which cannot be cut through. Bankers and jewelers requiring fire or burglar proof depositories, or both combined, are invited to examine the specimens at our factory, where they can readily satisfy themselves of their superiority.

VALENTINE & BUTLER.

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers, 79 & 80 Walker Street, N. Y.

SERPENTS de PHARAOH,

OR

SERPENT'S EGGS.

THE LATEST SCIENTIFIC MIRACLE.

"They are truly marvellous, and appear inexhaustible."—*London Times*.

Wholesale and retail, by

OLDEN & SAWYER,

246 Canal Canal Street, New York.

Price 50 cents a box; free by mail. Liberal discount to the trade.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE SCIENTIFIC MIRACLE OF THE AGE.**Pharaoh's Serpents.**

"The lovers of the curious will be highly amused at its appearance."—*Scottish American*.

Two in a Box, 50 cents. Mailed free.
London Stereoscopic and Photographic Co.,

379 BROADWAY.

JAMES L. WARNER, Manager.

Liberal discount to the trade.

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND

others should send by the

HARDEN EXPRESS, 65 Broadway,

as they have unsurpassed facilities for the rapid and safe forwarding of GOLD, SILVER, JEWELRY,

AND MERCHANDISE of every description. Also

for the collection of notes, drafts, and bills, bills accompanying goods, &c.

Their Express runs on lightning passenger trains in charge of competent messengers.

Alexander Whilldin & Sons,**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

Nos. 20 & 22 SOUTH FRONT ST.,

and 21 & 23 LETITIA ST.,

PHILADELPHIA,